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HISTORY

OF

U. S. GRANT POST No. 327.

BROOKLYN, 1871.

INCLUDING

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

ITS MEMBERS.

BY

HENRY WHITTEMORE.

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U. S. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS

1871

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Commander H. M. CAVERT.

W. C. BOOTH	ANDREW JACOBS,	THOS. F. PHIPPS,
HENRY CAMP,	F. J. LINNICKS,	A. S. ROWLEY,
WM. COWAN,	WM. OSBORN,	WM. REID,
S. H. FRANKENBERG,	GEO. A. PRICE,	NELSON SAMMIS,

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Senior Vice-Commander J. H. JOHNSON.

W. H. BARKER,	R. B. GWILLIM,	W. J. MCKEEVY,
G. W. BRUSH, M. D.,	J. P. HOWARD,	R. F. MACKELLAR,
C. J. COLLINS,	H. W. KNIGHT,	G. R. SQUIRES,
B. R. CORWIN,	W. McDONALD,	NOAH TEBBETTS,

Group No. 3, Guard of Honor, Maj. Gen. F. Pitt's Detail (opposite page 56b.)

Past-Commander GEORGE F. FAIR.

WM. C. BOOTH	CHAS. EDMONDSON	WM. REID
JOHN F. CURTIS	ALBERT H. PROSE	LEO A. SOLVILL
WM. COWAN,	W. H. HORTON,	R. S. WILLIAMSON
W. L. CARSTAW	JAMES HANDS	WM. L. YOUNG

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DAVID A. PITCHER.

J. A. BRONSON	AUGUSTUS LITTLE,	JAMES B. PRINGLE,
CHAS. EDMONDSON	HIRAM MYERS,	GEO. W. VAN MATER,
F. HENDRICKSON	JOHN P. NEWCOMB,	JAMES W. WEBB,
GEO. KRAMER,	GEO. G. PLAVLY,	CHARLES W. WALTON

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W. VAN H. CORLEIGH	ANDREW JACOBS	CHARLES W. WALTON
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GENERAL ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT.

It is one of the redeeming glories of stormy times in a nation's history that they "shine with the sudden making of splendid names." Nations that have no history must be such as have no possessions that others can envy them. All nations whose people are of the virile breeds of men must have histories and stormy histories, too, and they must be judged as the qualities of the people are shown in those dominant individuals whom the troubles and conflict lift into conspicuous positions. Measured in this way, tried in the awful events of our war, and the stormy time that followed it, the American people must be adjudged the equal in every great quality, and the superior in many, of any breed of men known to fame. Nowhere can the category of the great names of our war be surpassed, and it must be remembered that the heroes of both sides are ours—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Meade, Sedgwick, Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, Albert Sydney Johnson, and Joe Johnston—are types of men which for their great qualities any nation might be proud to have produced.

Grant came of good lineage. His first American ancestor was Matthew Grant, who came over in the ship *Mary and John*, and landed in Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. He came from England, but the family tradition is that he was a Scotchman. Matthew went to Connecticut, and there the family remained for six generations, contributing good soldiers to the Colonial wars, and to the War of Independence. Captain Noah Grant, the General's grandfather, marched with the first party that left Connecticut to avenge the slaughter at Lexington. Captain Grant settled in Pennsylvania after the war, and his son Jesse moved to Ohio, where he married Miss Hannah Simpson in 1824.

General Ulysses Simpson Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio, on the twenty-seventh of April, 1822. He entered the Military Academy at West Point, July 4, 1839. Among his classmates were Franklin, Reynolds, Hardee, Rosecrans, Newton, Thomas, Doubleday, Generals G. W. Smith, Bushrod Johnson, Mansfield Lovell, and Longstreet.

Grant was graduated June 30, 1843, and was soon after attached to the Fourth Regiment of United States Infantry, as Brevet Second Lieutenant. The regiment was then stationed at Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis.

He served through the Mexican war, and was twice breveted for gallant services and conduct, and was highly complimented by his commanding officers. For meritorious services he was rewarded by Congress in 1854 a Brevet Captaincy in the regular army.

After a short period of station life at Detroit and Sackett's Harbor, Mich., he married in 1848, Miss Julia T. Dent, a sister of one of his West Point classmates.

In 1852 he removed with his regiment to Oregon, and on the thirty-first of July, 1854, he resigned his commission. He took up his residence near St. Louis, where he engaged in farming, and at the same time set himself up as a real estate agent. He was not successful in this, and in 1859 he was invited by his father, who was then engaged in the business of buying and selling leather, at Galena, Ill., to accept a clerkship. His salary was but \$40 a month. He is described by those who knew him at this time, as "one who appeared always to be thinking of some abstract subject."

When the first blow was struck by the rebels, and the President called for 75,000 men, Grant said to Elihu Washburne, that "as he had been educated at West Point, at Government expense, he would be glad, though he had resigned, to give his services for what they were worth." After persistent efforts to obtain an appointment in the army, he was finally given a clerkship in the office of Governor Richard Salis. The latter said of him, that "he did not recollect anything in particular of Captain Grant until the insubordination of the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment was talked of, and commented on in his presence, and Captain Grant spoke up and asked to be appointed drill-master of the regiment."

"I'll make you Colonel if you will take the regiment off my hands," said the Governor. The conditions were accepted, and Colonel Grant drilled his regiment for four weeks, when he was ordered to the field. He marched his men 100 miles in six days, and then put them on a train for the remainder of the way to Northern Missouri. Several regiments were in that part of the State at the time, but no generals, and although Grant was the youngest colonel, he was requested to assume command. On the ninth of August, he was commissioned Brigadier General through the efforts of Mr. Washburne, and ordered to Ironton, in South Missouri, where an attack was threatened by the forces under Jeff Thompson. He soon put the place in a state of defense, and was then ordered to Jefferson City, which was also threatened with an attack. Remaining there about ten days, he was again ordered to the south part of the State and put in command of a district composed of Southeast Missouri and Southern Illinois, with headquarters at Cairo. On arriving at that place he found that the rebels had possession of Columbus, eighteen miles below, and were coming in large force to occupy Paducah, Ky. He immediately loaded several steamers with troops, and arrived there before the rebels could get possession, and thus saved the place, which he put in command of General Smith, and turned his attention to Columbus. Before, however, being ready to move on the works at that point the Government called for five regiments of his troops, which left him without sufficient force to successfully assail them. About the first of November, he was ordered by Fremont to make a demonstration on Belmont. The

object was to prevent the rebels from reinforcing Price or Jeff. Thompson. Grant, however, was not responsible for the attack, except as to the time and manner of it. In making it he only obeyed his superior officer.

In a few days after General Grant took possession of Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee river; September 6, 1861, he occupied Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland, and garrisoned both places. By these timely and judicious movements he blockaded those rivers and opened two important bases for future operations.

HENRY—DONELSON—SHILOH—VICKSBURG.

Paducah, Ky., at the mouth of the Tennessee, was an important position, and Confederate General Polk was marching on it. Gen. Grant, on his own authority, occupied the place and issued a proclamation to the people, who were supposed to be neutral, assuring them that there was no war of opinions. Fremont immediately checked him. Grant strengthened Cairo, and had 20,000 men. Lieutenant John A. Rawlins, a young lawyer of Galena, was made Adjutant General.

At Belmont, Mo., November 7, 1861, he made a demonstration, but was nearly cut off by a Confederate force, which he defeated before escaping to his transports. This was a victory for Grant, since though compelled to retire he accomplished the purpose of his advance.

In January, 1862, General Grant, with a force of 15,000 men, aided by Commodore Foote, with his fleet of gunboats, ascended the Tennessee river. While Grant landed his troops, Commodore Foote compelled the surrender of Fort Henry. Grant marched overland twelve miles to the Cumberland river, and on February 11, 1862, invested Fort Donelson, then under command of General Pillow, though General Floyd soon assumed command. On the fourteenth of February Commodore Foote arrived on the Cumberland with his gunboats and 10,000 reinforcements. The gunboats were driven out of the fight. Grant on the land side placed his 25,000 men. The Confederates proposed to attack. Generals Pillow and Buckner opened a way of retreat through the Federal lines, but were too stupid to use it. Grant afterwards ordered an advance along the whole line, and the first day belonged to neither side. In the night Floyd and Pillow fled, and the next day Buckner asked for an armistice. Grant replied, "No terms other than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." Fort Donelson was won. The Federal victory was decisive; it saved Kentucky to the Union; it advanced the Federal forces two hundred miles; it prevented Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston from overwhelming Buell and taking Cincinnati. The forces and losses on both sides were about equal. Coming after Bull Run, the victory electrified the country, and caused Grant's words to Buckner to become popular phrases. Wash-

burne began to say that Grant did not want to be President. Congress, however, made Grant a Major-General.

General Halleck, commanding in the West, restrained Grant's movements, but the latter assumed responsibility. But Halleck put General C. F. Smith in command of the next expedition to join General Buell, and Grant was restricted to the command of Fort Henry. General Smith becoming sick, General Grant was compelled to take command. General Smith had selected Pittsburg Landing for a position, and General Grant took it. Sherman says it was well chosen. The 40,000 Federal troops lay for three weeks at Pittsburg Landing; and were lax in their vigilance, for on Sunday, April 6, 1862, Johnston's Confederate forces, 43,000 strong, suddenly surprised and well-nigh overwhelmed them. Grant and Sherman reformed the lines, but at the close of the afternoon the Federal troops would have been driven into the Tennessee but for Webster's park of artillery. Then Buell's Federal army arrived upon the scene, and the first day was over. The next day Buell's forces made the Federal force 50,000 strong against the Confederate 30,000, and secured the victory of Shiloh. Grant gave the praise to Sherman. The Confederates were not pursued.

General Grant commenced the siege of Vicksburg in October, 1862. This was according to a plan of General McClelland, of Illinois; but the conception of victory was Grant's. He shut up 30,000 Confederates in Vicksburg and besieged the city. On the following fourth of July, 1863, the city surrendered, with 27,000 men. Congress thereupon made Grant a Major-General in the regular army. Grant should have the whole praise for his victory at Vicksburg, for McClelland never substantiated his claim to "supplying Grant with brains." Grant simply held his position with patience and firmness, starved the Confederates into surrender and prevented relief.

The following personal sketch made during the Vicksburg siege gives a happy picture of the man: "Almost at any time one can see a small but compactly built man, of about forty-five years of age, walking through the camps. He moves with his shoulders thrown a little forward of the perpendicular, his left hand in the pocket of his pantaloons, his eyes thrown straight forward, which, from the haze of abstraction that veils them, and a countenance drawn into furrows of thought, would seem to indicate that he is intensely pre-occupied. The soldiers observe him coming, and, rising to their feet, gather on each side of the way to see him pass. They do not salute him; they only watch him curiously, with a certain sort of familiar reverence. His abstract air is not so great, while he thus moves along, as to prevent his seeing everything without apparently looking at it; you will see this in the fact that, however dense the crowd in which you stand, if you are an acquaintance, his eye will for an instant rest on yours with a glance of recollection, and with it a grave nod of recognition. A plain blue suit, without scarf, sword or trappings of any sort, save the double-starred shoulder-strap, an indifferently good 'Kossuth' hat, with the top battered in close to

his head; full beard, of a cross between 'light' and 'sandy;' a square-cut face, whose lines and contour indicate extreme endurance and determination, complete the external appearance of this man as one sees him passing along. His countenance, in rest, has the rigid immobility of cast iron, and while this indicates the unyielding tenacity of a bulldog, one finds only in his grey eyes the smiles and other evidences of the possession of those softer traits seen upon the lips and over the entire faces of ordinary people. On horseback he loses all the awkwardness which distinguishes him as he moves about on foot. Erect and graceful, he seems a portion of his steel, without which the full effect would be incomplete. He held in early days the reputation of being the best rider in the Academy, and he seems to have lost none of his excellence in this respect."

PROMOTION.

The Secretary of War immediately placed Major-General Grant in command of the armies of the Mississippi, including the departments of Sherman, Thomas, Burnside and Hooker. His popularity throughout the country was something unrivalled. The politicians at Washington began to regulate themselves according to him. Halleck, his old enemy, sought the popular side and gave him praise. The politicians hastened to him and asked his opinions on the politics of the country, and he replied: "I can't talk about politics, but if there is any subject I can talk about it is tanning leather." At this time Confederate General Bragg was besieging Thomas at Chattanooga. General Grant directed all the movements which culminated in the relief of Thomas, and which are known for their result by the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24 and 25, 1863. General Grant had 70,000 men, and Bragg, after Longstreet's withdrawal, had 40,000, but the victory was complete.

BATTLES FOUGHT.

Down to this time Grant had fought for his country in twenty-seven battles, the names and dates of which are as follows:

- Palo Alto, May 8, 1846.
- Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846.
- Monterey, September 19, 20 and 21, 1846.
- Vera Cruz, siege, March 7 to 27, 1847.
- Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847.
- San Antonio, August 20, 1847.
- Cherubusco, August 20, 1847.
- Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847.
- Chapultepec, September 13, 1847.
- City of Mexico, September 14, 1847.
- Belmont, November 3, 1861.
- Fort Henry, February 6, 1862.
- Fort Donelson, February 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1862.

Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862.
 Corinth, siege, April 22 to May 30, 1862.
 Iuka, September 19, 1862.
 Hatchie, October 5, 1862.
 Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862.
 Tallahatchie, December 1, 1862.
 Fort Gibson, May 1, 1863.
 Raymond, May 12, 1863.
 Jackson, May 14, 1863.
 Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.
 Black River Bridge, May 7, 1863.
 Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.
 Chattanooga, November 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1863.

These names and dates are engraved upon a sword presented to him by some citizens of Illinois.

The contest in Virginia had from the beginning of the war brought general failure to the Federal troops, and now that General Grant was so popular the Government decided to give him command of the troops marching from Washington. Mr. Washburne at that time pressed forward a measure for reviving the grade of Lieutenant General of the Armies, recommending General Grant for the position. The measure was carried. The President sent the commission to General Grant. This was in March, 1864. Before leaving the West General Grant wrote a letter in which he said he was indebted for his success to Sherman and McPherson. Sherman, replying to Grant, said: "My only doubt was in your knowledge of grand strategy and of books of science and history; but I confess your common sense seems to have supplied these."

On the eighth of March, 1864, Gen. Grant reached Washington. He assumed command of the armies of the United States. Immediately he began to disregard, as far as he possibly could, the feeble military pretensions of the War Department. Lee had beaten McClellan, Hooker and Burnside, and baffled Meade; but General Grant retained General Meade at the head of the Army of the Potomac, giving General Sherman command in the West. On May 3 Grant began his campaign, directing Meade always to follow Lee, and telling Sherman in the West to go down to Atlanta. The popular trust in him was not universal, but there were great hopes of him. He decided, as he had always done, to bring the greatest strength against the greatest weakness. On the fifth of May Grant's first great battle in the East, that of the Wilderness, began. He gave general directions and left the execution of details to his subordinates. The glories and mistakes in Virginia belong as much to General Meade as those of Georgia belong to General Sherman. There were really but two Confederate armies, one in Georgia, driven by Sherman, and one in Virginia, confronted by Meade—both weak and decimated. Grant directed the two soldiers to do what they saw practicable in driving the two Confederate armies together and defeating

them both at once. It must be said, however, that as his headquarters were with General Meade, that soldier seldom moved without the voice of his superior. Grant had 140,000 men; Lee had 60,000. Grant determined to march through the Wilderness. His idea always had been that the Southerners fought desperately at the beginning of a battle, and that when their first inspiration was over they were whipped. In the three days' struggle of the Wilderness Grant ordered nothing more than "the fight along the whole line" and the march, and when three days had passed away, giving 15,000 Federal loss to 10,000 Confederate loss, Grant knew he could stand it better than Lee could. Grant's loss was probably nearer 20,000 than 15,000, and he had cut away from his base of operations, but though Lee was defiant and aggressive he was beaten.

Grant now turned toward Spottsylvania, where a battle was fought, but Lee held his position. The Federal losses were heavy, but Grant, firm in his purpose, telegraphed to Washington, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." At Cold Harbor another desperate battle was fought and Grant turned south and crossed the James river.

Grant indicated his quality in these operations and his style of fighting. Having the strategical disadvantages of a constantly lengthening line of operations, through an impoverished and topographically difficult country, with the flanks of his line of communications exposed and the tactical one of either assailing positions selected and carefully prepared for resistance, or else exposing himself to the risks of flank movements within short striking distance of the enemy, the manner in which he played this game put the seal to his high capacity as a general. Handling successfully an army of at least one hundred and fifty thousand men, in a broken country, and in contact with the enemy, is of itself no small feat of generalship. General Grant not only did this, but abandoning one base and taking up a new one in succession, from the Rapidan to Port Royal, from this to the White House, and now from the White House to the James, he swung his army around from the Wilderness to Spottsylvania Court House, from there to the North Anna, from this stream to the Chickahominy and from the Chickahominy to the south side of the James, with an order and celerity seldom, if ever, equalled; forcing his opponent to rapid retrograde movements from strong intrenched positions, where in each he was held only so long as was necessary to have everything in readiness for the next onward step. The peculiar tactics of the rebels were only partially successful at the outset. In every succeeding battle their favorite manœuvre was met by a counter one and foiled. General Lee, in the peculiar style of his despatches, only thanks God that the enemy has been repulsed. General Grant, by moving over the line from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy, was able effectually to destroy the railroad from Richmond to Washington, and by removing Lee from the very doors of Washington, where he had so long lain, to the defense of Richmond, placed the Army of the Potomac

in its true strategical position south of the James, threatening the separation of Lee's and Johnston's armies.

Petersburg was now besieged, June 14, 1864. General Grant determined here to take charge of details in person. Thus far he had advanced only at terrible cost. The Army of the Potomac, under Grant's command, lost during that campaign of 1864 in killed, wounded and missing an aggregate of 100,000 men. The net loss was at least 70,000. That of the Confederates was 40,000. But Grant had reached his position, which was all he wanted. His whole campaign, from the crossing of the Rapidan, on the third of May, 1864, until the battle of the thirtieth of July, was a series of desperate fights but not of reverses. His disposition of Sheridan to defend Washington by preventing any demonstration on the west, and to drive the Confederates from the Shenandoah Valley was successful, but the efforts of Sigel and Butler were unavailing. Grant was sometimes compelled to deviate from his course, but never to retreat. He was to Lee like a man following a fence until he could find an entrance to the enclosure at Richmond. Lee beat him away from an approach by the way of east to west, and he at once determined to begin a new campaign from south to north. Even in this he was unsuccessful, because of that disaster at Petersburg. Abandoning his original plan of forcing Lee upon Johnston, between Meade and Sherman, he found that he must beat Lee, and that Sherman must beat Johnston, separately. He knew that the base of operations of both the Confederate generals was in North and South Carolina, and that as they could not cut through nor go to the west, they must inevitably be weakened and starved into surrender. Indeed, he had begun the campaign with the idea of Federal strength and of Confederate weakness. If he could engage each of the Southern armies he knew from their numerical inferiority that they could be beaten in detail. He expressed his idea thus: "To hammer continuously against the armed force of the enemy and his resources, until, by mere attrition, if in no other way, there should be nothing left to him but submission." Speaking of one battle, in his march from the Rapidan to the James, he says: "It was the only general attack which did not inflict upon the enemy losses to compensate for our own losses." Losses, he insisted, were the defeat of the Confederates. To weaken his enemy with battle after battle, by a plan of compensation for losses, or, rather, to give one for one, and never then have one left to tell the story of victory. The Confederates acknowledged that he was "always advancing when he was whipped."

During the winter of 1864-65 General Grant remained in camp watching Lee, merely to prevent his joining Johnston and precipitating the two Confederate armies upon Sherman. Lee at this time had 50,000 effective troops, and he determined to fight Grant early in the spring of 1865, before all the victorious Federal armies could concentrate upon Richmond. He wished to cut through and join Johnston, in North Carolina. Grant's strategy was that of preven-

tion. He also aided Sherman by sending out troops to menace Johnston. His purpose in this opening spring of 1865 was to engage all the Confederate troops at once and prevent them from making any combinations. He directed Sheridan to move upon the enemy, cutting off his retreat, while Meade advanced, and if possible might drive Lee into the open field. The battle of Five Forks was to begin on the 31st of March, 1865. It was the most tactical and brilliant battle of the Virginia campaign. The victory was wholly on the side of Sheridan, that is, of Grant. Richmond was evacuated. Lee, with his army reduced to 20,000 men, sought a retreat towards Johnston. His troops were starving. Sheridan was after him with 18,000 men, and Meade was approaching. Lee's retreat was cut off, and on the ninth of April, 1865, he surrendered, and the war was practically over. The terms of surrender proposed by General Grant were popularly considered to be magnanimous, even the Southern journals applauding them.

When the surrender was made General Lee presented his sword—magnificent blade, which had been presented to him by a number of his rebel admirers, and was manufactured in England. General Lee tendered it to General Grant, but as he did so a spasm seemed to shoot across his fine face, but he recovered himself and delivered it with a graceful smile.

General Grant received it, examined it curiously, read the names of the battles engraved upon the magnificently wrought scabbard, and then the generous, magnanimous hero returned it to Lee, saying:

“General, it cannot be worn by a braver man!”

The ceremony of surrender was witnessed by a large number of staff officers, and was indeed, very solemn and affecting. The soldiers of both sides then mixed indiscriminately together, our boys sharing their rations generously with their late enemies.

Frequent allusion has been made by different writers to the terms of surrender granted by General Grant to the Confederate army, and the following remarks of General B. F. Cheatham, the first Confederate General who crossed swords with Grant at the battle of Belmont, will be read with interest. General Cheatham presided at a Grant memorial meeting held in Nashville, Tenn., soon after the death of General Grant. On taking the chair, he said,

“I am here to-night as chairman, a willing sacrifice. It is a new thing to me. It so happened that I had a short personal acquaintance with the deceased; it was short, but I must say that I was very much impressed with him in an acquaintance of two months under peculiar circumstances. The man's history has now gone out over the world. I was on the other side, and I reckon every Confederate soldier living to-day that read the terms of the surrender granted to Lee at Appomattox will say to-day that they love him for those terms. (Applause.) It was a long four years' war, and I reckon any man in it on either side was glad when it ended. Those

terms were such as I never heard before in history. He told the boys to take their horses and side arms and go home. I took three home myself, and but for those horses I doubt if the boys would have made anything to live on the next year. I wish I was a speaker that I could say more. I cannot speak; the more I try the more I fail in it; but I have said a good deal in saying little." (Applause.)

It may not be inappropriate in this connection to give the following incident related by an eye-witness, showing the devotion of the Confederate soldiers to their fallen chieftain:

"I never will forget the scene which I witnessed after Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox," said Major Quiney, the ex-Confederate. "That morning Lee sent word that we were to retire from the road to the Appomattox Court House, and leave it clear. None of us knew what the order meant, but even if we had known it would have been cheerfully obeyed. The troops withdrew among the timber to the right and left of the highway, where our commissary stores had been packed on the previous night. In a little while Lee rode by to the rear accompanied alone by Colonel Marshall, his aide. It was with the greatest difficulty that the men were kept from rushing out and surrounding the General, so much was he loved. Later on we heard the sound of returning hoots. We crept forward to the edge of the road, and saw Lee returning. His face was very sad. When he was opposite to us the soldiers could no longer restrain themselves, and they rushed out in a wild mob around his old iron-gray horse, shouting 'Lee! Lee! Lee!' All discipline was thrown to the winds, and the men seemed to feel that the end was near, for I never saw such a loyal and yet disorderly rush. Lee was calm, and seemed to be profoundly moved. When he dismounted he made a motion for silence, and a ring was formed around him. Then he stretched out his hand to us and said:—

"Gentlemen, I have done the best I could for you. To-day I have surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia. Boys, go home. God bless you!"

"I saw strong men throw themselves upon the ground at his feet and weep like women. The shouts and cries of my comrades were heart-stirring. Lee looked upon the scene for a moment, sighed, and turned away. It was all over."

It has been held that Grant's success was due only to the "attrition" of armies—was mere military arithmetic. This does injustice to the great thought on which he waged the war when he had supreme control of all the armies east and west. At an early period of the rebellion General Grant had divined the secret of Southern strength and Northern weakness. The Federals were three to one, at least, in numbers, and immeasurably superior in material resources, and yet the Confederates maintained their

ground and defended their territories against all attacks. This, held Grant, was because the strength of the North was never exerted on a good system or with sufficient resolution. The Southern generals held a position like the outline of a fan, extending from east to west, and covering the country behind them. By means of the railroads intersecting the interior they could bring up their forces to any point of the circumference, and so long as it was necessary for them to be strong at one point only they could always contrive to be stronger at that point than their adversaries. The first and most indispensable step, therefore, was to deprive them of this favorable condition by attacking at a variety of points at once, so as to retain every Southern army in its own position and prevent it from reinforcing another. Hitherto the two main armies of the Federals—one in Tennessee and the other in Virginia—had been acting, as the General expressed it, "like a balky team." When one was pulling, the other was backing, and so the able generals of the Confederacy could shift or concentrate or relieve their forces in such a way as either to economize their strength or employ it to the greatest advantage. If Lee was hard pressed he could be reinforced by Beauregard; if Johnston was in difficulty he could be supported from Richmond or Petersburg. Attacked on both sides at once, and these tactics would be impracticable. But, besides all this, General Grant took a harder and more terrible view of affairs. Man for man the Southerners were the best troops, partly, perhaps, from natural aptitudes, but mainly, no doubt, from the great military ability of their commanders. If every battle cost the South a certain proportion of men a given number of battles must destroy the Southern power, even if no battle was a decisive victory. So Grant determined not only to fight, but to fight on, without stir or stay, come what might. Hard knocks and incessant blows constituted his strategy and tactics. If he were to fare as McClellan and Hooker had fared, he would not do as McClellan and Hooker had done. He opened the new campaign resolved to go on fighting whether he won or lost, and, as he himself says, "to hammer continuously against the armed force of the enemy and his resources until by mere attrition, if in no other way, there should be nothing left to him but submission." How much these tactics cost the North, we need not say. "Whether my views," says he, "might have been better in conception and execution it is for the people who mourn the loss of friends fallen and who have to pay the pecuniary cost to say. All I can say is what I have done has been done to the best of my ability, and in what I conceived to be the best interests of the country."

As far as plans can be justified by events, that justification belongs certainly to Grant. His system was successful where every other system had failed. His campaign brought the war to an end, whereas every former campaign had left the contest pretty nearly as it stood before. It must be understood, too, that wherever mili-

tary science appears more conspicuous than brute force, that merit is Grant's also. The scheme of Sherman's campaign was dictated by Grant, as were others less important and less fortunate. The grand principle of the whole system was co-operation.

During the remainder of the year 1865, after the capture of Richmond, General Grant, though maintaining his headquarters at Washington, made many tours throughout the country, being everywhere received with great enthusiasm. On the twenty-fifth of July, 1866, he was commissioned General of the United States Army, the position having been created by Congress especially for him. That year he visited the South and made a report to Congress that the citizens were peaceable and anxious for self-government. On August 12, 1867, President Johnson suspended Secretary Stanton from office, and appointed General Grant Secretary of War *ad interim*, a position which he held until January 14, 1868, when the Senate having refused to sanction the appointment, Secretary Stanton was reinstated.

The Democrats were already beginning to speak of General Grant as a candidate for the Presidency. A convention of soldiers and sailors May 19, 1868, nominated him. May 21, that year, the Republican Convention at Chicago nominated him for the Presidency on a ticket with Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President. Their Democratic opponents were Seymour and Blair. Of the 294 electoral votes cast Grant received 214 and Seymour 80. He was inaugurated on March 4, 1869.

After completing his term of four years, he was re-elected, his opponent being Horace Greeley. General Grant received 280 electoral votes against 80 for Mr. Greeley.

On retiring from the White House, at the close of his second term, General Grant made an extended tour abroad, and was everywhere received with the most distinguished honors ever accorded to any American citizen.

An attempt was made in 1880 by his friends to nominate him for the Presidency for a third term. This resulted in failure, and in the final nomination of General Garfield.

From this time on General Grant devoted himself to the furtherance of the pecuniary interests of himself and sons, and was induced to become a general partner in the firm of Grant & Ward. The terrible financial disaster that overtook the firm, resulting in total bankruptcy, left for a time the fair name of General Grant under a cloud, but as the facts became known, and the rascalities of his partner was exposed, the escutcheon of General Grant shone with brighter lustre than ever. It necessitated the bankruptcy of the gallant chieftain in May, 1884. It led up to an offer of a pension from the Congress of the nation, which he was compelled to decline. It led up to all the intricate story of the financial marvels of the firm with which he was connected, to the great generosity of William H. Vanderbilt, and to the transfer by General Grant and his wife to Mr. Vanderbilt, and by Mr. Vanderbilt to the nation, of the

most magnificent, most stupendous, most costly collections of trophies, testimonials and articles of vertu known to the world in ancient or modern times.

General Grant was an inveterate smoker, and his over-indulgence in this habit was the cause of a throat disease, which finally culminated in his death. For many weeks he suffered the most intense pain, but he bore up under it with remarkable fortitude and heroism. A change for the better took place in May, but it was not of long duration, and in June he was induced to accept the invitation of Mr. Drexel to occupy his cottage at Mount McGregor. Here his life ebbed slowly away, but during the intervals of suffering he worked assiduously to complete his "Memoirs" which he had commenced some months previous. In this he succeeded, and left a legacy to his family which will save them from future want. During his long illness he exhibited some of the noblest traits of character ever combined in any one individual, which even his enemies were compelled to acknowledge. The greatest of all these was his magnanimity to the South. Almost his last words, "*Let us have peace*," will remain indelibly fixed in the hearts of his countrymen, while the nation continues to exist.

General Grant breathed his last on the morning of the twenty-second of July, 1885, and within a few hours the sad news was conveyed to every part of the world, and North and South, the "blue and the gray," mourned the loss of the great chieftain.

Offers of a burial place were made by the citizens of his native State, and it was strongly urged by others that the National Cemetery at Washington was the most fitting place for the hero to rest; but the offer by the authorities of New York city for a burial place at Riverside, on the banks of the Hudson, coupled with the condition that his wife might rest beside him, induced the family to accept the latter offer.

A delegation from U. S. Grant, Post 327, G. A. R., took charge of the remains at Mount McGregor, and "kept the vigil" during the long days and nights in which the body lay in state at Albany, and at the City Hall, New York, never leaving it for a moment until it was deposited in the receiving vault at Riverside, on Saturday afternoon, the eighth of August, 1885.

ORGANIZATION OF POST AND ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Provisional Post No. 327 G. A. R. was organized on the thirtieth of January, 1883. The first meeting was held at Everett Hall, No. 398, Fulton street, Brooklyn, Commander Cowtan, of Winchester Post No. 197, acting as presiding officer. The following named persons were admitted by transfer from other Posts: George B. Squires, E. R. Johnson, W. V. H. Cortelyou, W. E. Carshaw, A. H. Frost, W. W. Brodie, W. C. Booth, J. H. Stoothoff, C. A. Burlingame, W. T. Crouch, J. Ahlstrom, D. L. Staples, D. A. Pitcher, J. C. Howatt, J. Dalton, F. E. Miller, G. Keymer, George Raymond, W. J. McKelvey, N. Sammis, G. W. Van Mater, H. B. Beecher, W. H. H. Tyson, H. W. Knight, J. J. Terhune, T. F. Phipps, J. J. Curtin, W. B. Hoyt, G. F. Tait, W. H. Kerr, E. Kearsing, D. L. Ruth, P. W. Fagan, J. H. Banker, S. Shepherd, J. Sands, J. H. Studley, J. Miller, J. A. Egolf, J. Yates, M. T. Winters, J. A. Wight, P. S. Clark, W. B. Hartough, C. T. Christensen, G. J. Collins, Willis MacDonald, H. D. McGovern, A. Burlette, William Reid, T. Charters, H. M. Tyson.

The following persons were mustered in the same evening, constituting, with the aforementioned, the charter members, viz.: George Brown, E. L. Carr, O. W. Marvin, R. B. Gwillim, J. H. Johnson, M. Livingston, D. Smith, A. Cranston, G. Whitson, J. V. Grant, E. A. Willeox, J. Hare, F. H. Fletcher, B. R. Corwin, A. Lippitt, W. N. Miller, M. H. Walker, E. Hendrickson, J. V. Keith, A. T. Rowley, S. H. Frankenberg, M. J. Corbett, W. A. Jones, C. H. Walker, M. Demarest, M. J. Dolphin, J. W. Mills, W. L. Ludlam, E. Dykman, J. W. Webb, S. C. Clobridge.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Commander—GEORGE B. SQUIRES.
 Senior Vice-Commander—G. F. TAIT.
 Junior Vice-Commander—J. P. HOWATT.
 Quartermaster—E. R. JOHNSON.
 Officer of the Day—W. J. MCKELVEY.
 Officer of the Guard—W. W. BRODIE.
 Chaplain—W. C. BOOTH.
 Adjutant—J. H. STOOHOFF.
 Sergeant-Major—D. L. STAPLES.
 Quartermaster's Sergeant—J. A. WIGHT.

Commander Squires was duly invested with his insignia of rank by Commander Cowtan, and the Post was declared duly organized. At this meeting the name decided on was "Post No. 327, of Brooklyn." The hours of meeting were to be the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month.

At a subsequent meeting, held February 13, 1883, the constitution and by-laws were adopted.

At the second annual meeting of the Post the following officers were elected for 1884:

Commander—GEORGE B. SQUIRES.
 Senior Vice-Commander—J. P. HOWATT.
 Junior Vice-Commander—J. H. JOHNSON.
 Adjutant—JOHN H. SPOOTHOFF.
 Surgeon—T. W. TOPHAM.
 Chaplain—W. C. BOOTH.
 Quartermaster—J. A. WIGHT.
 Officer of the Day—W. J. MCKELVEY.
 Officer of the Guard—W. H. BRODIE.
 Sergeant-Major—D. L. STAPLES.
 Engineer—G. W. VAN MATER.
 Assistant Engineer—W. VAN H. CORTELYOU.
 Commissary—WM. REID.
 Color-Bearer—D. A. PITCHER.
 Outside Sentry—J. J. CURTIN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Post, held February 12, 1884, Commander Squires tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Comrade George F. Tait elected in his place.

The forty-third regular encampment of the Post was held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the thirteenth of January, 1885, at which time the following officers were duly installed for the ensuing year:

Commander—HENRY M. CALVERT.
 Senior Vice-Commander—JOHN H. JOHNSON.
 Junior Vice-Commander—JOHN H. SPOOTHOFF.
 Chaplain—R. B. GWILLIM.
 Surgeon—T. W. TOPHAM.
 Quartermaster—WILLIS MACDONALD.
 Officer of the Day—WILLIAM J. MCKELVEY.
 Officer of the Guard—DANIEL L. STAPLES.
 Adjutant—GEORGE A. PRICE.
 Sergeant-Major—GEORGE B. SQUIRES.
 Quartermaster's Sergeant—S. H. FRANKENBERG.

The installation services were conducted by Department Commander Ira M. Hedges. There were present on this occasion several distinguished representatives of the G. A. R., among whom were Commander-in-Chief John S. Kountz, Past Commander-in-Chief Beath, of Philadelphia; Past Department Commander Abram Merritt, of New York; Department Commander of New Jersey, Henry M. Nevins, and others. Addresses were delivered by Commander Calvert, Commander-in-Chief Kountz, Department Commanders Hedges and Nevins, Past Department Commander Burrows, of

New Jersey, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and others. Excellent music was furnished for the occasion, under the direction of Comrade Henry Camp, of this Post.

At the close of the installation services, members of the Post, with about three hundred invited guests, repaired to "headquarters," at Everett Hall, where they sat down to a most liberal banquet, with a *menu* prepared by Dieter.

At the fiftieth regular encampment of the Post, held May 12, 1885, Comrade Alfred Cranston was elected Junior Vice-Commander, vice John H. Stoothoff, resigned.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

HELD AT THE UNVEILING OF THE PERRY MONUMENT, JUNE 18, 1883,
IN WHICH U. S. GRANT POST 327, PARTICIPATED, INCLUDING
EVENING EXERCISES HELD AT HANSON PLACE M. E.
CHURCH, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
U. S. GRANT POST 327.

On the eighteenth of June, 1883, the Post accepted an invitation from the Perry Monument Committee to participate in the ceremonies of the unveiling of the Perry Monument, at Cypress Hill Cemetery. The Fourteenth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and representatives of the several G. A. R. Posts of King's County, were present, and took part in the ceremonies. These were conducted in the open air, amid a drizzling rain. An address was delivered by Mayor Low, and remarks made by R. W. L'Honniedieu, Commander of Perry Post, G. A. R., and others.

In the evening a Memorial and Dedicatory service was held in the Hanson Place M. E. Church, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Post 327 (now U. S. Grant Post), and presided over by the Commander of the Post, Captain George B. Squires. The church was handsomely trimmed with flags, flowers and streamers, and conspicuously behind the platform, on which the chaplain, commandery and pastor of the church were seated, were hung the ensign of the Forty-eighth Regiment, which Colonel Perry commanded, and the tattered battle-flag of the Fighting Fourteenth. A large audience assembled to do honor to the memory of one who was always held in the heartiest esteem of those who knew him in the Hanson Place Church, with which he had formerly been connected as its pastor.

The service was begun by the reading of the usual responsive service of the G. A. R. by Commander Squires, of Post 327, after which an address was delivered by Rev. J. H. Gunning, Chaplain of the State Department G. A. R. In the course of his remarks,



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH F. KNAPP, ESQ., BROOKLYN, E. D.

Dr. Gunning said, "Although educated at West Point, Colonel Perry loved peace, and was at all times the gentlest of men. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, and fought at San Jacinto, but he never enjoyed that struggle, because he always doubted whether he was fighting for the right. Brave almost to recklessness in what he knew to be a good cause, he almost feared to draw his sword lest he might be fighting against the voice of God within his own heart rather than against the efforts of his human antagonists."

The Rev. J. O. Peck, D. D., pastor of the Hanson Place M. E. Church, then, by special request, delivered the address which he had prepared for the afternoon services at Cypress Hill Cemetery, and withheld on account of the inclemency of the weather. In glowing terms he recounted the many virtues of the deceased pastor and soldier, and gave a graphic outline of his military career.

MEMORIAL DAY, MAY 30, 1884.

The observance of Memorial Day, May 30, 1884, was an event of which the "City of Churches" has just reason to feel proud, and while comrades of other Posts contributed their share to make the occasion one of great interest and importance, to Post 327 belongs the whole credit of that part of the affair which included the invitation and reception of distinguished invited guests.

Mr. Joseph F. Knapp kindly offered to the representatives of Post 327 the use of his residence in Brooklyn, E. D., for the reception of the distinguished guests, and this was used as the headquarters of the G. A. R. on that day.

About 300 invitations were sent out by Post 327, of which the following is a copy :

G. A. R. MEMORIAL DAY,

HEADQUARTERS, RESIDENCE OF MR. JOSEPH F. KNAPP,
No. 84, BEDFORD AVENUE, BROOKLYN, E. D.

You are invited to meet General Grant, General Sheridan, General Gilmore, General Christensen, and His Honor Mayor Low, at Headquarters, Memorial Day, May 30, 1884, between 9 and 10 A. M.

ROBERT M. BEATH, Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.
IRA M. HEDGES, Commander Department of New York.
J. L. FOLLETT, Grand Marshal.

A corps of ushers were appointed from Post 327, consisting of the following : Major B. R. Corwin, H. M. Culvert, G. W. Brush, M. D., D. L. Staples, Willis McDonald, W. H. Barker, J. H. Stroot-hoff, R. B. Gwillim, A. H. Frost, George A. Price, H. W. Knight, E. R. Johnson, J. A. Wight, M. Tebbetts, and S. H. Frankenberg.

The following description of the event is taken from the *Brooklyn Times* of May 30:

The great event of to-day was without doubt the reception tendered to Generals Grant, Sheridan and Gilmore and Mayor Low at the residence of Mr. Joseph F. Knapp, corner of Bedford avenue and Ross street. Generals Grant and Sheridan arrived at the foot of Broadway by way of the Grand street ferry at 9:30 o'clock. They were seated in a carriage with Major John H. Walker, of Rankin Post No. 10, and A. H. Frost, of Post 327. Following immediately in their rear were Col. M. B. Sheridan and Col. J. F. Gregory of General Sheridan's staff, with Colonel Fred. Grant and Henry A. Phillips of James H. Perry Post No. 89. As the boat that bore them neared the ferry slip which it was to enter, the Third Gatling Battery, under command of Lieutenant W. W. Harold, thundered out a salute of seventeen guns from the pier at the foot of South Sixth street.

Company K of the Thirteenth Regiment, under command of Lieut. Henry J. Jordan, and the surviving members of the Ninetieth Regiment New York Volunteers, led by Major Hazen, received the guests at the foot of Broadway. The remainder of the Thirteenth was drawn up in line above First street, and after the carriages had passed, fell in line and escorted them to the headquarters. Along the route there was much cheering, which only concluded when the guests had been safely housed.

THE RECEPTION AT MR. KNAPP'S.

The outside of Mr. Knapp's house was decorated with bunting, and a military band occupied a position on a platform on the left of the entrance. For some time before the arrival of the distinguished guests the avenue and side streets in the vicinity of the house were blocked with people. Captain Brennan and a platoon of police were kept busy in restraining the ambitious instincts of those who chafed under the restraints of a boundary line. The Grand Army Committee were on hand early and distributed its members so as to perform the most effective service in managing the outside arrangements of the reception. It was twenty minutes to ten o'clock when the Thirteenth Regiment drew up on the east side of the avenue. Major Corwin had shortly before arrived with General Gilmore. As the Thirteenth drew up, the carriage containing General Grant, General Sheridan and the two members of the Grand Army Committee, swung up to the curb in front of the house. The soldiers presented arms, and Sheridan lifted his hat. General Grant was looking another way, and did not acknowledge the salute until his venerable companion had suggestively nudged him. Gen. Grant's colored servant handed him his crutches, and he hobbled into the house amid the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd. General Sheridan's portly figure following him up the brown stone steps. Once indoors the Generals were conducted to the head of the music room, where General Grant set aside his crutches, and took off his overcoat. He stood just before the largest painting in the elegant gallery—Vander Venne's "Proscribed Race," while General Sheridan on his left, his broad yellow silk sash making an imposing sweep across the swelling front of his coat, brought his head within the frame of Carlos Duran's "Fruit Girl." General Grant has aged considerably since he was last seen at Mr. Knapp's. His shoulders are rounder, and the injuries which necessitate the crutches made him look to-day still feebler, though he evidently strove to ignore these adverse conditions. He did not long remain standing after the process of introduction began, but sat most of the time until the reception was over, first on a sofa and then on a chair, which somebody brought him.

The following were among the distinguished guests present on that occasion: General U. S. Grant, General Phil. Sheridan, General Q. A. Gilmore, Com. Fil. Lebrown, General Phil. H. Briggs, General C. F. Christensen, General E. L. Molyneux, Colonel M. S. Sheridan, Commander-in-Chief Robert M. Beath, G. A. R., Department Commander Ira M. Hedges, G. A. R., Grand Marshal J. L. Follett, Brigadier General Brownell, Mayor Low, and some three hundred of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn, besides a number of guests from other States. Nearly all the King's County Posts G. A. R. were represented by their several Commanders.

The guests moved forward on the right hand side of the hall, were presented, and passed back on the left hand. They first met General Sheridan, cordial



ROOM IN THE HOUSE OF JOSEPH F. KNAPP, ESQ., WHERE GENERAL GRANT, SHERIDAN, AND OTHERS MET
ON MEMORIAL DAY, MAY 30th, 1884.

throughout, and with a perceptible deference to the ladies, who were not numerous.

Major Corwin introduced the guests. Many had a hurried and flushed congratulation or pleasantry to exchange with the two Generals. General Gilmore surrendered the honors to them, and Mayor Low and himself mingled with the guests.

Mrs. Knapp was, during the greater part of the reception, at General Grant's side, where she was warmly greeted by all the guests, who, after they had been presented, formed in groups throughout the broad room, gossiping in the palm-shaded alcoves, or enjoying a tete-a-tete on the plush divan in the centre, on which fell the quiet light of the towering candelabrum. The candle jets throughout the room were lighted.

Friends of General Grant in the gathering were delighted that he had not decided to "house himself up after the Wall street affair," as they put it.

A pleasant incident occurred at about ten o'clock. Six white-robed girls, each bearing a bright bouquet, marched through the throng and halted before General Grant. Miss Blanche Calvert, at the head of the line, stepped forward and, handing General Grant her flowers, said:

"We present you with this bouquet of flowers as a mark of our affection. We all have learned at school how much you have done for us and our country, and we shall remember this meeting with pleasure as long as we live."

Whereupon General Grant kissed Miss Blanche and all the other girls, as their grandchildren and great grand-children shall doubtless hear. Miss Alice Corbett had a bouquet for General Sheridan, to whom she said:

"We welcome you to our city of Brooklyn, because we have often wished to see you, and we hope you will come soon again to smell our sweet Brooklyn flowers."

General Sheridan, not to be outdone in any little matter of gallantry, immediately kissed Miss Alice, as likewise also such others as came forward. There were bouquets for Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, Commander Beath and Department Commander Hedges. The other girls, who all represented Post 327, were Edner Pitcher, Ella Brouson, Minnie Reed and Glens Knight.

At half-past ten the ex President and the Commander-in-Chief left the music-room, and the formal reception was closed. The dining-room was brilliantly arrayed. For an hour festal sounds had come through the parted portieres.

A lively scene was witnessed in the street at the departure of the company. Generals Grant and Sheridan and Mayor Low were loudly cheered. The carriages, one after another, swung into the line of the procession, which then moved by on its way up Bedford avenue.

General Grant was afterwards driven to the reviewing stand, and reviewed the Grand Army Posts and the Second Division. In the evening he was the guest of Post 327 at Uris' Academy, where General Sheridan, General Christensen, Colonel Frederick Grant, General Barnes, Mayor Low and a number of others—400 ladies and gentlemen in all—sat down to a pleasant banquet. When General Grant sat down, the whole company cheered him in unison. The General enjoyed the occasion very much, and remarked to those about him, "I think it has done me good."

PRESENTATION TO MR. JOSEPH F. KNAPP.

In recognition of Mr. Knapp's hospitality and kindness in opening his house for the reception of the distinguished guests on Memorial Day, a few representatives of the Post, consisting of Mr. H. M. Calvert, Major B. R. Corwin, George B. Squires, John H. Johnson and James P. Howatt met at the residence of Mr. Knapp, on the evening of September 10, 1884, and presented to that gentleman a beautifully framed and engrossed letter expressive of the appreciation in which Mr. Knapp is held by the members of Post 327 in particular, and the Grand Army of the Republic in general.

The duty of formally presenting the letter fell to Mr. Calvert. That gentleman said:

MR. KNAPP—It is the pleasing duty of this committee, on behalf of Post No. 327 of Brooklyn, to present you with this engrossed and framed letter. It cost little when compared with the gems of art that adorn your walls. But we know enough of your regard for the Grand Army of the Republic to feel sure that you will not value it the less on that account. We offer you this testimonial as an expression of gratitude on the part of loyal defenders of the Union towards one who has proved himself to be their true, noble, sympathetic friend. Until the present year the Brooklyn headquarters of the Grand Army on Memorial Day were in the street. No rich man had thrown open his portals and said: "Come in and honor my foot, you valiant men who offered your breasts again and again between me and loss; who saved this goodly assemblage of States from dismemberment, and spread over them liberty, and, with liberty, commerce and empire, science and taste—all the comforts and ornaments of life." This was reserved, sir, for you to do. You generously placed your residence at the service of our Department Commander, to be used as his headquarters on our great commemorative day; you issued handsomely engraved cards of invitation to some three hundred and fifty prominent citizens of Brooklyn, furnished a sumptuous collation, and seemed truly pleased at the brilliant success of your own experiment. Since then you have expanded your kindness by telling us to make 84 Bedford avenue our headquarters in future. This recognition of us, on your part, for our work's sake, was most agreeable to us. For while we are sensible that, in defending the Union we did what duty and our best interests required, and that the wisdom of our action will be abundantly extolled by history, yet we should be less than human if we failed to appreciate the benefactions of our contemporaries. Rich in a storied past that the world will not willingly let die; rich in sympathy as comrades of an army 254,000 strong; rich continually in works of charity and love, we might be content to go on our way rejoicing without courting public favor. But we court public favor only upon national grounds. We recognize every honor paid to us as paid also to the memory of our fellow citizens who died that these United States of America might remain powerful and be free. We regard every elevation of our Order in the eye of the people as an appeal to the patriotism of our young fellow-citizens, into whose hands we must in a little while intrust the safety of the flag and the security of all that the flag now represents. Therefore, we hail with delight the evidences which each succeeding year more clearly discloses, of a growing feeling of veneration throughout the country for the men who averted its partition, with the diminished grandeur and loss of power inseparable from partition. And because you, as a generous and discerning patron of the Grand Army, have set an example of friendly devotion to us, which others may emulate, but cannot surpass, we offer you the record of our gratitude in a manner that we trust may be acceptable to you.

Possibly, also, in the aftertime, your descendants may value this testimonial as an interesting relic of the great Civil War, and as an assurance, if assurance were needed, that their ancestor, Joseph, like his namesake of Arimathea, was not only a rich man, but a good man and a just.



JOSEPH F. KNAPP.

Mr. Calvert then read the letter, which is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF POST NO. 327, OF BROOKLYN, G. A. R.,
EVERETT HALL, 398 FULTON ST.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 10, 1884.

Joseph F. Knapp, Esq., 84 Bedford avenue:

DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned members of the Memorial Day Committee of Post 327, of Brooklyn Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, desire to express to you the high appreciation which our entire Post entertains of your public spirit and courtesy in making your mansion the headquarters on Memorial Day, 1884.

It was an event which we shall remember with pride as long as we live. For in your beautiful house we were brought face to face with men of imperishable renown, and enabled to revive, in the most pleasing manner, personal recollections of the great war in which we were actors. Nothing was wanting on your part to give lustre and importance to the occasion. At your invitation a notable gathering of citizens, distinguished in civic and military life, assisted you to honor the day that is consecrated to the memory of our dead comrades. Our order was represented by its Commander-in-Chief, Robert B. Beath, and by its Commander for the Department of New York, Ira M. Hedges.

Conspicuous among many famous generals and colonels, with their brilliant staffs, was seen the illustrious head of the United States Army, General Philip H. Sheridan, whose fame shall not wither, and, by his side, the immortal Ulysses S. Grant, who brought the war for the preservation of the Union to a prosperous close at Appomattox Court House, and who holds the first place in the hearts of the men of the Grand Army of the Republic.

This splendid and gratifying re-union was the outcome of your patriotic spirit. Therefore, whenever we recall Memorial Day, 1884, filled as it is with cherished memories and lofty associations, we shall remember you with admiration and love, for you seem, indeed, to be one of us.

And we shall also remember, most gratefully, the kindness and the grace with which your efforts to enoble our Order were seconded by Mrs. Knapp.

It is our hope that your relation to the Grand Army of the Republic will become more pleasurable and interesting from year to year; and that the blessings which we, and our comrades throughout the land, were instrumental in securing for the Nation, may be long and abundantly enjoyed by you and your family.

We have the honor to be, Dear Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

GEORGE F. TAIT, *Commander*
JAMES P. HOWATT,
JOHN H. JOHNSON,
B. R. CORWIN,
H. M. CALVERT.

Mr. Knapp listened attentively while Mr. Calvert made the presentation, and when he concluded, said:

"GENTLEMEN—I regret very much that I am not gifted with the eloquence of our friend Mr. Calvert, so that I might express in fitting terms my appreciation of this beautiful gift. What I have done to deserve this I cannot well imagine. I can assure you that the pleasures I derived from Memorial Day were more than sufficient to repay me for the little I then did for the Grand Army of the Republic. When we bear in mind what the soldiers did to preserve the Union, we cannot do too much for them on the grand occasion they celebrate each year. I have no doubt that many gentlemen would have done the same in the Eastern District. This section of the city is noted for the hospitality it shows on Memorial Day."

"I don't know about that," interrupted Major Corwin.

"Perhaps other gentlemen were not asked," resumed Mr. Knapp. "I regret that my family is not now present to see this beautiful gift. Mrs. Knapp deserves, by far, more credit than I do for the manner in which we endeavored to entertain

our guests. I can assure you that I shall always cherish this present—and it is a splendid one—and shall always do what I can to make the Grand Army remembered on Memorial Day. I again thank you kindly."

The letter, which was engrossed in a most artistic manner by Mr. Henry E. Nelmes, is enclosed in a frame measuring three by four feet—an effect in bronze and gold, representing autumn leaves and fruits. The border of the letters is formed on either side of Corinthian columns, surmounted by cannon balls and resting on a square base, on which are the letters G. A. R. At the top is a colored badge of the Grand Army organization, and from this in each direction are looped flags that twine gracefully about the upper part of the columns. At the bottom of all is a photographic representation of Mr. Knapp's residence as viewed from the opposite corner, the surrounding trees being in full leaf. The whole letter is surrounded by an oak vine, emblematic of strength.

The five gentlemen were most hospitably entertained by Mr. Knapp until after ten o'clock, when they adjourned. Much regret was expressed at the absence of Commander George F. Tait, but the recent death of a daughter compelled him to remain at his home.

HOW POST No. 327 OF BROOKLYN, G. A. R., CAME TO BE CALLED THE U. S. GRANT POST.

The *New York Tribune* on Sunday, March 4, 1885, drew public attention, for the first time, to the alarming condition of General Grant's health. Each subsequent day's report confirmed the sad intelligence, until it became painfully apparent that, in all probability the career of the great soldier would be ended at no distant day, by a cancer in the throat. Under these circumstances, the possibility arose that some Post of the Grand Army of the Republic would ere long be endowed with the name of the chief actor in the War of the Rebellion. No name amongst the children of men was dearer to Grand Army veterans, and nothing was more likely, therefore, than that one or more new Posts would be formed in the Department, and would suspend their application for a charter until the moment when General Grant's death should be announced, when they would at once request the honor of being allowed to bear his name.

Post No. 327, of Brooklyn, was organized at a time when comrade Ulysses S. Grant bid fair to see several years of vigorous life, but it had not received a name, because its members were not able to agree on one to suit them. When public evidences seemed to point to the hero's approaching death, it immediately became an object of ambition with Commander Calvert to obtain from the Department Commander a promise that Post No. 327 of Brooklyn, should, when

named, be known as the "U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Department of New York," and thus anticipate all efforts in that direction by other organizations. In the middle of March, the doctor's report indicated that General Grant would soon die. Accordingly on the nineteenth of March, 1885, Commander Calvert went to Little Falls, in Herkimer county, N. Y., accompanied by Comrade Adjutant George A. Price, and had an interview with Department Commander H. Clay Hall. The result was eminently satisfactory, for assurance was given to Comrades Calvert and Price that their request would be granted when the proper time came. This assurance was based on the fact that Post No. 327 of Brooklyn, was not only the earliest formed Post in the Department that was without a name, but the only one in that condition amongst the five hundred and forty-one Posts of the Army then existing under Commander Hall's jurisdiction.

While the bells were yet tolling for the nation's loss on the morning of July 23, 1885, Commander Calvert wired to Commander H. Clay Hall, the words which had been agreed upon between them in Little Falls, March 19, "Can the engagement made be now carried out?" and Commander Hall immediately telegraphed back this reply, "Yes, of course."

This intelligence was communicated to the members of the Post at a special meeting held at their headquarters on the evening of the day that General Grant died, and was enthusiastically received. The journey to Little Falls and its result had been kept secret, so that the announcement of the great honor which had come to the Post, was a glad surprise.

The official information from Department Headquarters was as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, G. A. R., }
URICA, N. Y., July 25, 1885. }
SPECIAL ORDER—No. 118.

"Post No. 327 G. A. R. of Brooklyn, N. Y., is hereby authorized to assume the name of U. S. Grant, by reason of a prior claim over all others who had requested the use of that title.

By command of

H. CLAY HALL,

Department Commander."

Official:

O. P. CLARKE,

Asst. Adjt. General."

The by-laws of the Post were amended in due form at a regular encampment held September 22, 1885, and thus the change of title from Post No. 327, of Brooklyn, to "U. S. Grant Post, No. 327," was perfected. Several organizations that had been lying in wait, applied by telegraph for charters as soon as the death of the great soldier was made public; but Comrades Calvert and Price had taken time by the forelock, and Department Commander Hall adhered manfully to the promise that he had given on the nineteenth of March.

THE U. S. GRANT POST AS THE GUARD OF HONOR.

Immediately after telegraphing to the Department Commander on the morning of July 23d, 1885, asking for the fulfillment of his promise respecting the name of the Post, Commander Calvert went to Comrade Henry W. Knight, at No. 805 Broadway, New York City, and requested him to go as one of a committee to Mount McGregor by the 11 p. m. Saratoga Express, but to telegraph at once to Colonel F. D. Grant, soliciting for Post No. 327 of Brooklyn the honor of being the body-guard at the approaching funeral.

This was done, and the message, which was also one of condolence, reached Colonel Grant sufficiently early in the day to admit of his reply being read at a special meeting of the Post in the evening. The reply was so encouraging that a committee was appointed, consisting of Comrades H. W. Knight, Theo. B. Gates and Wm. H. Barker, to start that night for Mount McGregor for the purpose of conferring with the family.

Great credit is due to the members of this committee for the prepossessing manner in which they advanced the claims of their splendid Post to represent the whole Grand Army of the Republic, and the veterans of the late war, during the funeral ceremonies. So admirably, indeed, did they carry out the object of their mission, in the presence of several military and quasi-military delegations who were shouldering each other for the same great honor, that Colonel Grant, as the representative of the family, not only accepted the offer of their services, but signified his wishes on the subject so conclusively by communication with the Adjutant-General of the Army, and with Major-General W. S. Hancock, who was to have charge of the obsequies, that, from the 25th day of July until the eighth day of August, the U. S. Grant Post was honored above every other organization in the land.

Gen. Grant died on Thursday. On the evening of the following day the committee returned to Brooklyn, and on Saturday the first detail from the Post, under the command of Senior Vice-Commander John H. Johnson, went to the mountain home where the great soldier breathed his last, and were at once placed by the afflicted family between the intrusive living and the illustrious dead.

Beneath the murmuring pines of that beautiful and now historic spot, comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic from L. M. Wheeler Post, No. 92, of Saratoga, performed guard duty, armed, in the neighborhood of the cottage where the body of Ulysses S. Grant was lying, while members of Post No. 327, unarmed, occupied the piazza. Early in the week a company of the Twelfth United States Infantry from Fort Niagara arrived at Mount McGregor, and relieved the Wheeler Post of armed guard duty. Then these faithful comrades, who had promptly gone up the mountain, from their world-renowned Spa, to protect the fallen



GROUP NO. 1.
GUARD OF HONOR—FIRST MOUNT MCGREGOR DETAIL.

form of their chief, were removed to the piazza, and the men of U. S. Grant Post were received in the cottage, and began to keep, in reliefs of twos, by day and by night, their solemn vigils in the room where the hero of Appomattox Court House was sleeping.

On Wednesday, July 29, the casket which had been prepared in New York city, arrived at Mount McGregor. The remains of the General were deposited in it, and Colonel Grant, in a few feeling words, resigned the body of his father to the care of the comrades of the Post which had been invested with his name, to be reverently guarded by them from that moment until they should lay it in the temporary tomb appointed for it at Riverside Park.

Proudly and lovingly did these comrades from the city of churches set themselves to the performance of their honorable duty. Business and pleasure were alike abandoned. Many of them cheerfully dispensed with their accustomed summer relaxation by lake and sea, after the toilsome pursuits of a year, and devoted themselves during an equivalent number of days to testifying publicly, on the mountain top, in the State Capitol at Albany, in the crowded City Hall of New York, in the long march on that sad day when the Metropolis poured out her hundreds of thousands of mourning citizens in reverential silence,—their love and admiration for the Saviour of the Union who had done so much for them and for their children.

In consequence of his education at West Point, and his military rank, General Grant was claimed by the regular army as its own. The civic and military authorities of Albany and New York city also claimed that the National Guard, in its beauty and strength, should be foremost to render homage to the dead chieftain while he rested, a silent guest, within their gates. But it was wisely determined that veterans of the late war, men who were with him in the great and terrible days of the Wilderness, and by whose gallantry and devotion his plans were crowned with success, should be permitted to bear him in their arms, and lay him gently down to rest. The sensibilities of the regular army officers had been tranquilized in the same manner that the confidence of the family had been gained. So that Colonel Roger Jones, U. S. A., representing Major General Hancock at Mount McGregor, and Senior Vice-Commander John H. Johnson, representing U. S. Grant Post, agreed on an arrangement alike satisfactory and honorable to both.

The conditions were these: An officer and twelve men of U. S. Grant Post should be detailed to act as bearers of the casket. They were to be accompanied by an armed escort of the Twelfth United States Infantry. For the sake of convenience and order the same detail of comrades should act continuously to the end; that is to say that they, and they only, should be allowed to move the casket, and they were to be relieved, while the General's remains lay in state at Albany and New York, by a similar detail of an officer and twelve men of the Post in each relief.

In pursuance of this arrangement the following interesting Post orders were issued:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. GRANT POST, No. 327, }
 DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, G. A. R., }
 398 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, July 31, 1885. }

POST ORDERS No. 2:

I. This Post will assemble in full uniform at headquarters at 7 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, August 4, and proceed via 8:25 Annex and New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad to the Capitol, where the remains of our late comrade and commander, Gen. U. S. Grant, will lie in state.

II. It is important that every comrade of the Post should be present for duty, as each relief will comprise twelve men, and the relief will be frequent.

III. The Post will of necessity be in light marching order. No baggage can be carried.

IV. The Post will return to New York at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, in advance of the funeral train.

H. M. CALVERT, *Commander*.

GEORGE A. PRICE, *Adjutant*.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. GRANT POST, No. 327, }
 DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, G. A. R., }
 398 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, July 31, 1885. }

POST ORDERS No. 3.

The following named comrades of this Post have been selected to be the final detail for the guard of honor at Mount McGregor, and to guard the casket containing the remains of Gen. U. S. Grant on its journey from Mount McGregor to Riverside Park: Senior Vice Commander J. H. Johnson and Comrades William H. Barker, George W. Brush, George J. Collins, B. R. Corwin, R. B. Gwillim, James P. Howatt, Henry W. Knight, Willis McDonald, W. J. McKelvey, Robert F. McKellar, George B. Squires, Noah Tebbetts.

H. M. CALVERT, *Commander*.

GEORGE A. PRICE, *Adjutant*.

On Saturday, August 1st, Commander Calvert, accompanied by the Comrade Adjutant and several members mentioned in the above order, visited Mount McGregor, and participated in the vigils at the cottage. While wearing his uniform as commander he had an excellent opportunity of testifying to the harmony existing between his comrades and the regulars, for, by a pretty courtesy, the sentries on duty presented arms to him as to an officer of the army.

Leaving at Mount McGregor only the intended bearers of the casket, and Comrade Henry Camp, who was to conduct the musical part of the funeral ceremonies, the Commander and Adjutant returned to Brooklyn, and on Tuesday morning, August 4th, proceeded with eighty comrades of the Post to Albany to meet the funeral procession on its mournful journey towards Riverside. A spacious Guard Room was placed at their disposal in the Capitol by the gentlemanly superintendent. When the bearers deposited the casket in the rotunda of that great building, they were quickly and quietly relieved by an officer and twelve men of the Post. This guard duty was sustained throughout the night. Six comrades stood on each side of the casket, parallel to it, and kept the crowd moving between them and it. A member of the "Loyal Legion," of which General Grant was Commander at the time of his death, stood at the head, and a comrade of the L. M. Wheeler Post of Saratoga at the foot of the casket. Great vigilance was exercised that no laxity on the part of Post No. 327 might warrant the co-operation of any other organization. The Commander remained in

the Capitol on duty all night, personally instructing every detail about the package which Colonel Grant had placed in the breast pocket of his father's coat, ordering instant interference if any one attempted to handle the clothing when the embalmer found it necessary to open the casket, and he reported every relief in person to the Officer of the Guard for courtesy's sake. Shortly before nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, the "bearers" resumed their position preparatory to leaving Albany by the N. Y. Central Railroad for the City. The other comrades of the "U. S. Grant Guard of Honor, about eighty in number, formed column, and after filing through the rotunda to left and right of their dead comrade, took train by the West Shore Road and made their headquarters at the Astor House in New York City.

Scarcely had the casket, rich in royal purple, and silver, and gold, been placed in the City Hall, under the same canopy whose folds had drooped over it in the cottage, than an officer and twelve men of the Post relieved the guard. Senior Vice-Commander John H. Johnson, by permission of Colonel Grant, decorated the lapel of the dead General's coat with a new badge of the "Grand Army of the Republic."

The same courtesy was extended to and accepted by a member of the "Loyal Legion;" and thus the badges of these two noble organizations, bright and beautiful as the fame of the great soldier, glittered side by side on his quiet breast.

Steadily, as in the old time when they were young, the veterans stood by their chief through Wednesday night, Thursday, Thursday night, Friday, Friday night, keeping up the stipulated detail. This, with a working capacity of only about one hundred and ten men available for guard duty, reflects credit on the efficiency of Adjutant Price and the constant devotion of the comrades. As in Albany, officers of the National Guard formed a cordon outside the Grand Army men. The two comrades of L. M. Wheeler Post, No. 92, of Saratoga, cast their lot with U. S. Grant Post for the time being, and, sharing the honor, took their proper turn on duty. Early on Saturday morning, owing to some temporary disarrangement of the plan hitherto preserved, it became necessary to put a Grand Army man where an officer of the National Guard had stood; and so, by a singular coincidence, of which any family might be proud, two brothers, Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Clark, representing the Loyal Legion, and Comrade P. S. Clark, representing U. S. Grant Post, found themselves confronting each other, the one at the head, and the other at the foot of the casket.

For the last time the guard was relieved. The comrades who had already moved the General's body so often, ranged themselves beside it. There was one change in their number. Comrade Geo. W. Brush, M. D., was unable to be present, and his place for the long, final march to Riverside Park was filled by Comrade William W. Brodie.

The Post, by order received through one of General Hancock's

aides-de-camp, fell in on the rear of Meade Post, No. 1, of Philadelphia,—Comrade U. S. Grant's own Post. Meade Post occupied the right of the Grand Army division, and U. S. Grant Post came next. These Posts marched with their old vigor from the City Hall to Riverside, and they were the only two that performed the journey.

The same strong hands that lifted the old soldier on the mountain-top now laid him gently in his bed by the beautiful river, near the great throbbing heart of the people who, as he said, had befriended him in his need, "that his spirit might have rest."

Thus the U. S. Grant Post of the Grand Army of the Republic was the "Guard of Honor." With thoughts too deep for utterance the comrades returned to Brooklyn in a commodious barge that the Hon. John H. Starin had most kindly sent to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street for their convenience. They had indeed met with many courtesies, not only from the New York Central and West Shore railroads, but from thoughtful friends everywhere, who by a generous recognition of the requirements of the occasion had in that way made obeisance to the dead. Their hitherto nameless Post was now endowed with the name dearer to Grand Army men than any other earthly name. It was clothed with dignity. It was crowned with honor. Although "wondrous few" in number, its members had been permitted to do a highly patriotic, laudable, and honorable work. And as they thought of these things they rejoiced most of all to know that their conduct had been acceptable to the sorrowing widow and children of their old commander, as this manly letter from Colonel F. D. Grant will testify:

Commander H. M. Calvert:

MOUNT MCGREGOR, }
August 17, 1885. }

DEAR SIR—Now that the sharp pains of grief are over, and the full realization of the fact that my father is no more weighs sadly upon me, I appreciate that in the hours of my distress your Post, the U. S. Grant Post of the Grand Army, came forward and guarded his body as they would have guarded the body of one of their own family, with as much care, with as much tenderness, and, I believe, with as much love. This will continue to be one of the dearest memories of my life. I will always think of the members of the U. S. Grant Post as the tender guardians of my father's remains.

Gratefully,
F. D. GRANT.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. GRANT POST 327,
DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, G. A. R. }
BROOKLYN, July 25th, 1885. }

[SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 1.]

I. The following comrades are detailed to proceed at once to Mt. McGregor, in obedience to the wish of the family of the late General Grant, to act as Guard of Honor at the Drexel Cottage until relieved, viz :

Comrade	Comrade Senior Vice-Commander, J. H. Johnson,
Comrade	William H. Barker,
"	Comrade H. W. Knight,
"	William C. Booth,
"	Willis McDonald,
"	B. R. Corwin,
"	Noah Tebbetts,
"	R. B. Gwillim,
GEORGE A. PRICE,	H. M. CALVERT,
<i>Adjutant.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>

HEADQUARTERS U. S. GRANT POST 327,
DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, G. A. R.
BROOKLYN, July 26, 1885.

[SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 2.]

1. The following comrades are detailed to proceed at once to Mt. McGregor, to act as Guard of Honor until regularly relieved :

Comrade Charles F. Hammell,	Comrade William Reid,
“ Andrew Jacobs,	“ Charles H. Walker,
“ William Osborn,	“ T. J. Linnekin.
GEORGE A. PRICE,	H. M. CALVERT,
<i>Adjutant,</i>	<i>Commander.</i>

HEADQUARTERS U. S. GRANT POST 327,
DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, G. A. R. }
BROOKLYN, July 28, 1885.

[SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 3.]

I. The following comrades are detailed to proceed at once to Mt. McGregor, to act as Guard of Honor until regularly relieved :

Comrade S. H. Frankenberg,	Comrade William Cowan,
" Thomas S. Phipps,	" A. S. Rowley,
" N. Sammis,	" Henry Camp.
GEORGE A. PRICE,	H. M. CALVERT,
<i>Adjutant.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>

HEADQUARTERS U. S. GRANT POST 327,
DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, G. A. R.
BROOKLYN, Saturday, August 1, 1885.

[SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 4]

1. In compliance with orders from Major General W. S. Hancock, detailed by the President to take charge of the obsequies of General and Ex-President U. S. Grant, the following comrades are detailed as the "Guard of Honor," Senior Vice-Commander John H. Johnson in charge :

Comrades William H. Barker,	Comrades Henry W. Knight,
" George W. Brush,	" Willis McDonald,
" B. R. Corwin,	" William J. McKelvey,
" George J. Collins,	" Robert F. Mackellar,
" R. B. Gwillim,	" George B. Squires,
" James P. Howatt,	" Noah Tebbets,

11. This detail will have exclusive charge of the casket containing the remains, except when relieved by a similar detail from this Post, until it is placed in the temporary tomb at the Riverside Park.

GEORGE A. PRICE,
Adjutant

H. M. CALVERT,
Commander.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. GRANT Post 327, }
DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, G. A. R. }
August 1st, 1885

[SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 5.]

1. The Guard of Honor for the obsequies of General U. S. Grant is hereby ordered for duty as follows:

- 1st Relief, 7 to 10 p. m., Howatt and McKelvey.
- 2d Relief, 10 to 1 a. m., Aug. 2d, Calvert and Johnson.
- 3d Relief, 1 to 4 a. m., Aug. 2d, Squires and McDonald.
- 4th Relief, 4 to 7 a. m., Aug. 2d, Brush and Collins.
- 5th Relief, 7 to 10 a. m., Aug. 2d, Corwin and Mackellar.
- 6th Relief, 10 to 1 p. m., Aug. 2d, Barker and Tebbets.
- 7th Relief, 1 to 4 p. m., Aug. 2d, Gwillim and Knight.
- 1st Relief, 4 to 7 p. m., Aug. 2d, Howatt and McKelvey.
- 3d Relief, 7 to 10 p. m., Aug. 2, Squires and McDonald.
- 4th Relief, 10 to 1 a. m., Aug. 3d, Brush and Collins.
- 5th Relief, 1 to 4 a. m., Aug. 3d, Corwin and Mackellar.
- 6th Relief, 4 to 7 a. m., Aug. 3d, Barker and Tebbets.
- 7th Relief, 7 to 10 a. m., Aug. 3d, Gwillim and Knight.
- 1st Relief, 10 to 1 p. m., Aug. 3d, Howatt and McKelvey.
- 3d Relief, 1 to 4 p. m., Aug. 3d, Squires and McDonald.
- 4th Relief, 4 to 7 p. m., Aug. 3d, Brush and Collins.
- 5th Relief, 7 to 10 p. m., Aug. 3d, Corwin and Mackellar.
- 6th Relief, 10 to 1 a. m., Aug. 4th, Barker and Tebbets.
- 7th Relief, 1 to 4 a. m., August 4th, Gwillim and Knight.
- 1st Relief, 4 to 7 a. m., Aug. 4th, Howatt and McKelvey.
- 3d Relief, 7 to 10 a. m., Aug. 4th, Squires and McDonald.
- 4th Relief, 10 to 1 p. m., Aug. 4th, Brush and Collins.

By Command.

GEO. A. PRICE,
Adjutant.

H. M. CALVERT,
Commander.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. GRANT Post 327, }
DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, G. A. R. }
CAPITOL, ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1885.

[SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 6.]

I. For the purpose of properly relieving the "Guard of Honor," while the remains of the late General Grant are lying in state at the Capitol, the following details are made:

1st Relief. Duty from 5 to 8 p. m., J. V. C. Alfred Cranston in charge. Comrades Brodie, Brouson, Barrie, Demarest, Gregory, Hendrickson, Miller (J.), Middlebrook, Newell, Pitcher, Studley, Williamson.

2d Relief. Duty from 8 to 11 p. m., Past Commander George F. Tait in charge. Comrades Cortelyou, Curtin, Carshaw, Edmondson, Fagan, Fiala, Horton, Johnson (E. R.), Murphy (John), Souville, Whitson, Walker (C. H.), Young.

3d Relief. Duty from 11 to 2 a. m. (5th), Commissary Wm. T. Crouch in charge. Comrades Bates, Clarke, Corbett, Dykeman, Hartough, Hemphill, Keymer, Ludlum, Marvin, Rowse, Smith, Sammis.

GEO. A. PRICE,
Adjutant.

H. M. CALVERT,
Commander.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. GRANT POST 327, }
 DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, G. A. R., }
 CAPITOL, ALBANY, N. Y., August 5, 1885. }

[SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 7.]

I. The following details are made for duty as "Guard of Honor" at Capitol.
 1st Relief. Duty 2 to 5 A. M., O. G. Acting O. D. D. L. Staples in charge. Comrades Ahlstrom, Bates, A. Freeman, Hands, Lippitt, F. E. Miller, Myers, Roberts, Sands, Shepard, Wilcox, Zimmerman.

2d Relief. Duty from 5 to 8 A. M., Adjutant George A. Price in charge. Comrades Booth, Cowan, Hammell, Hubbs, Linnekin, Orr, Osborne, Powles, Walton, Wight, Wright, Murray.

3d Relief. Duty from 8 until relieved by "Special Guard of Honor," Engineer Geo. W. Van Mater in charge: Comrades Demarest, Gregory, Hendrickson, Miller (John), Middlebrook, Newkirk, Newell, Pringle, Studley, Topham, Williamson.

GEO. A. PRICE,
Adjutant.

H. M. CALVERT,
Commander.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. GRANT POST, 327, }
 DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, G. A. R., }
 CAPITOL, ALBANY, N. Y., August 5, 1885. }

[SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 8.]

I. The Guard of Honor will relieve the last detail of the Post at 9 A. M.

II. The Post will assemble in the room of the Committee on Cities, in the Capitol, at 9.15 A. M., preparatory to leaving the city on the 9.55 train by the West Shore Railroad.

III. In leaving the Capitol, the Post will pass in double files, and without music, through the corridor and on either side of the casket, thus viewing the remains of our comrade and former General-in-Chief.

GEORGE A. PRICE,
Adjutant.

H. M. CALVERT,
Commander.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. GRANT POST 327, }
 DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, G. A. R., }
 NEW YORK CITY, August 5, 1885. }

[SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 9.]

I. The headquarters of this Post are hereby established at Astor House, New York City, rooms 122, 124, 126.

II. The following details are made for duty:

1st Relief. Duty from 5 to 8 P. M. Engineer George W. Van Mater in charge. Comrades Corbett, Hemphill, Kenney, Lippitt, Marvin, Miller (F. E.), Thos. Murray, Myers, Peavey, Pringle, Vail, Young.

2d Relief. Duty from 8 to 11 P. M. J. V. C. Alfred Cranston in charge. Comrades Brodie, Barrie, Demarest, Frost, Gregory, Hendrickson, Middlebrook, Miller (John), Newell, Pitcher, Studley, Williamson.

3d Relief. Duty 11 P. M. to 2 A. M. Past Junior Vice-Commander W. Van H. Cortelyou in charge. Comrades Edmundson, A. Freeman, E. R. Johnson, Livingston, Newkirk, Wight, Raymond, Whitson, Zimmerman.

GEORGE A. PRICE,
Adjutant.

H. M. CALVERT,
Commander.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. GRANT POST 327, }
 DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, G. A. R., }
 ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, August 6, 1885. }

[SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 10.]

I. The following details are announced as "Guard of Honor:"

1st Relief. Duty from 2 to 5 A. M. Commissary William T. Crouch in charge. Comrades Barlett, Hemphill, Kenney, Murphy (John), Pringle.

(J. Ormsby, of Post 92.)

2d Relief. Duty from 5 to 8 A. M. O. G. Daniel L. Staples in charge. Comrades Bates, Boles, Clark, Cowan, Hammell, Linnekin, Sands, Walton, C. H. Walker, J. Wright.

3d Relief. Duty from 8 to 11 A. M. J. V. C. Alfred Cranston in charge. Comrades Ahlstrom, Camp, Cortelyou, Hands, Hemphill, Dykeman, Phipps, Murray, Reid, Souville, Young
(Downing, of Post 92)

4th Relief. Duty from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Commander H. M. Calvert in charge. Comrades Brodie, Corbett, A. Freeman, Gregory, Hammell, Middlebrook, Newell, Peavey, Pitcher, Pringle, Zimmerman.

5th Relief. Duty from 2 to 5 P. M. Chairman Board of Trustees, William E. Carshaw in charge. Comrades Burlett, Fagan, Ludlum, Orr, Studley, Tait, Walker (C. H.), Whitson, Sammis, Roberts, Wilcox.
(Ormsby, of Post 92)

6th Relief. Duty 5 to 8 P. M. O. G. D. L. Staples in charge. Comrades Bates, Brown, Cowan, Hemphill, Lippitt, Murray, Myers, Pringle, Walton, Wright, Vail, Van Mater.

7th Relief. Duty from 8 to 11 P. M. Past Commander George F. Tait in charge. Comrades Booth, Camp, Demarest, Dykeman, Hendrickson, Kenney, Raymond, Souville, Reid, Young.

(Downing, of Post 92)

8th Relief. Duty from 11 P. M. to 2 A. M., 7th. Past Q. M. James A. Wight in charge. Comrades Brown, Bronson, Edmondson, Hands, Keymer, Linnekin, Livingston, Middlebrook, Rowley, Squites, Walker (M. H.), Williamson.

GEORGE A. PRICE,

Adjutant.

H. M. CALVERT,

Commander.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. GRANT POST 327, }
DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, G. A. R. }
ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, August 7, 1885. }

[SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 11.]

1. The following details are announced as Guard of Honor:

1st Relief. Duty from 2 to 5 A. M. Past O. G. William W. Brodie in charge. Comrades Ahlstrom, Barrymore, Clark, Fiala, Gregory, Hammell, Hotchkiss, McCormick, Miller (F. E.), Powles, Smith.

2d Relief. Duty from 5 to 8 A. M. J. V. C. Alfred Cranston in charge. Comrades Crouch, A. Freeman (from 5 to 10:30), Thomas Murray, Phipps, Pitcher, Price, Ruth, Sands, Van Mater.

3d Relief. Duty from 8 to 11 A. M. Past Chaplain William C. Booth in charge. Comrades Cranston, Crouch, Freeman, Hemphill, Jacobs, Middlebrook, Murray, Zimmerman.

4th Relief. Duty from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Comrade T. B. Gates in charge. Comrades Camp, Corbett, Cowan, Hartough, Horton, Newell, Pringle, Studley, Wilcox.

(Downing, of Post 92)

5th Relief. Duty from 2 to 5 P. M. Past Senior Vice-Commander W. Van H. Cortelyou in charge. Comrades Clobridge, Fagan, Fiala, Fisher, Johnson, Linnekin, Murphy (John), Newkirk, Ruth, Souville.

6th Relief. Duty from 5 to 8 P. M. Aide-de-Camp Phil. S. Clarke in charge. Comrades Demarest, Gregory, Marvin, McCormack, Murray, Orr, Rowley, Roberts, Whitson, Wright, Vail.

(Ormsby, of Post 92)

7th Relief. Duty from 8 to 11 P. M. Color Bearer David A. Pitcher in charge. Comrades Bronson, Edmondson, Hendrickson, Keymer, Lippitt, Myers, Newcomb, Peavey, Pringle, Van Mater, Walton, Webb.

8th Relief. Duty from 11 P. M. to 2 A. M. Q. M. S. S. H. Frankenberg in charge. Comrades Ahlstrom, Barnie, Brown, Cortelyou, Dennis, Dykeman, Hammell, Middlebrook, Raymond, Reid, Walker (C. H.).

GEORGE A. PRICE,

Adjutant.

H. M. CALVERT,

Commander.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. GRANT POST 327, }
DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, G. A. R., }
ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, August 8, 1885 }

[SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 12]

I. The following details are announced as Guard of Honor :

1st Relief. Duty from 2 to 5 A. M., J. V. C. Alfred Cranston in charge. Comrades Burlingame, Barker (G. F.), Fisher, Hands, Jacobs, Ludlum, Newell, Pratt, Zimmerman.

2d Relief. Duty from 5 to 8 A. M., Past Commander George F. Tait in charge. Comrades Booth, Bronson, Carshaw, Cowan, Curtin, Frost, Kenney, Miller (F. E.), Williamson, Young, Jas. Hands, A. B. Lindsley.

II Past Officer of the Guard Wm. W. Brodie is hereby detailed on Special Guard of Honor in place of Comrade Past Surgeon George W. Brush, relieved at his own request

GEORGE A. PRICE,

Adjutant.

H. M. CALVERT,

Commander.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT,

Showing the number of Reliefs of Guard Duty performed by the different Comrades from Tuesday Aug. 4th until Saturday Aug. 8th.

[It is only proper to state that the Commander, the Junior Vice Commander, the Commissary and Adjutant, when not performing guard duty, were nevertheless constantly on duty.]

Commander.....	1	Dykeman.....	4	Wilcox.....	3
J. V. Commander.....	5	Edmondson.....	4	Burlett.....	2
Surgeon.....	1	Freeman, Abr'm.....	4	Curtin.....	2
Adjutant.....	2	Hands.....	4	Dennis.....	2
Q. M. Sergeant.....	1	Johnson, E. R.....	4	Frost.....	2
Officer Guard.....	3	Kenney.....	4	Fisher.....	2
Commissary.....	3	Lippitt.....	4	Gates.....	2
Engineer.....	5	Limekin.....	5	Horton.....	2
Color Bearer.....	5	Miller, F. E.....	4	Jacobs.....	2
Comrades:		Myers.....	4	Livingston.....	2
Middlebrook.....	7	Tait.....	4	McCormick.....	2
Pringle.....	7	Whitson.....	4	Phipps.....	2
Gregory.....	6	Walker, C. H.....	4	Powles.....	2
Hemphill.....	6	Walton.....	4	Rowley.....	2
Murray, Thos.....	6	Brown.....	3	Ruth.....	2
Newell.....	6	Barnie.....	3	Smith.....	2
Cortelyou.....	5	Bates.....	3	Saunmis.....	2
Cowan.....	5	Camp.....	3	G. F. Barker.....	1
Demarest.....	5	Fagan.....	3	Burlingame.....	1
Hendrickson.....	5	Fiala.....	4	Boles.....	1
Hammill.....	5	Hartough.....	3	Barrymore.....	1
Studley.....	5	Keymer.....	3	Colbridge.....	1
Sonville.....	5	Ludlum.....	3	Hotchikiss.....	1
Wight.....	5	Marvin.....	3	Hubbs.....	1
Williamson.....	5	Miller, J.....	3	Newcomb.....	1
Young.....	5	Murphy, J.....	3	Osborne.....	1
Zimmerman.....	5	Newkirk.....	3	Pratt.....	1
Ahlstrom.....	4	Orr.....	3	Rowse.....	1
Booth.....	4	Peavey.....	3	Squires.....	1
Brodie.....	4	Reid.....	3	Shephard.....	1
Bronson.....	4	Raymond.....	3	M. H. Walker.....	1
Corbett.....	4	Roberts.....	3	Webb.....	1
Carshaw.....	4	Sands.....	3		
Clark.....	4	Vail.....	3		

THE GUARD OF HONOR.

The foregoing contains the official list, revised and corrected, of the "Guard of Honor," including the special detail designated as "*Casket Bearers*." The portraits of the "Casket Bearers" are shown in Group No. 2, with Senior Vice-Commander J. H. Johnson in the center. S. V. C. Johnson had command of this detail from the time of its appointment to the closing ceremonies at Riverside Park, August 8, 1885.

Group No. 1 consists of those who went to Mount McGregor under "special orders," but were not included in the detail known as "Casket Bearers." A special request was made by the members composing this group that the portrait of Commander Calvert should form the center. The group of which Major Tait forms the center was made up of members of three or four details which he commanded. The group with David A. Pitcher in the center is composed of the Seventh Relief, 8 to 11 p. m., August 7. It would have been desirable to have had the portrait of every member of the Guard of Honor appear in the work, but as many of these had been at great personal expense in fulfilling the duties to which they were appointed, they could ill afford this additional outlay.

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The final tribute of respect to the great soldier was paid by the Post in the Memorial services held at Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, September 29th, 1885. Invitations had been sent to several distinguished military and civic magnates, and to the numerous friends of the Post. Several responded by letter, among whom was Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, who has since joined the Grand Army of Veterans on the other side of the river.

Every seat in the body of the building, in the balconies and in the galleries, was occupied, and the lobbies were crowded with people who could not procure places in the extensive auditorium. The members of Grant Post had places reserved for them in the centre of the parquet, and directly in front of the stage, and the block of seats in the parquet was placed at the service of other Grand Army Posts. There were sixty eight posts in New York and Brooklyn represented, and many Grand Army posts out of town were represented by large delegations. A place of honor was given on the stage to a dozen members of Meade Post, No. 1, of Philadelphia, with which Gen. Grant was connected. The Academy stage and the boxes were profusely draped with erape, and at the rear of



GROUP No. 2.

MONTE Mc GREGOR,
July 25 to Aug. 4.
CAPTOL, ALBANY,
Aug. 1 to 5.

CASKET BEARERS
OF
GUARD OF HONOR.

CITY HALL, NEW YORK
Aug. 6 to 8
BAYLISIDE PARK,
August 8.

the stage a picture of Gen. Grant, heavily framed in black, was one of the most prominent features.

The proceedings were opened at 7:30 o'clock with a musical prelude by Dodworth's Band. The programme opened with gospel hymns, then followed the "Hero's Memoriam," and finally the Sanctus from the Messe Solenne. A few minutes after 8 o'clock the curtain of the stage was rolled up and the services were begun in reality. The stage was crowded to its full depth with invited guests. Two rows of seats in front were occupied by the thirteen members of the Post who composed the guard of honor at Mount McGregor. These gentlemen were Senior Vice-Commander J. H. Johnson, B. R. Corwin, Noah Tebbetts, J. P. Howatt, Willis McDonald, H. W. Knight, R. B. Gwillim, F. B. Mackellar, George B. Squires, George W. Brush, W. H. Barker, N. J. McKelvey and George I. Collins. Among the guests who occupied places on the stage were Judge Cochrane, of Toledo, O.; Gov. Leon Abbott, of New Jersey, with his staff, consisting of Gen. Weston, Col. Heppenhauer, Col. Taylor and Col. Romain; Gen. J. C. Lane, of Pennsylvania; the Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., Senior Department Vice-Commander C. W. Cowtan and staff, Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. Horace Porter, the orator of the occasion, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Mayor Low, Comptroller Brinkerhoff, John Winslow, Jesse Johnson, C. C. Martin, the Chief Engineer of the Bridge, Theophilus Olena, Tax Collector James Tanner, Superintendent of Police Patrick Campbell, Henry E. Pierrepont, Col. C. N. Sprague, Evan L. Sprague, ex-Judge Samuel Morris, the Rev. L. J. Foote, Col. W. J. Martin, William Richardson, Sidney Lowell, all the members of the Board of Aldermen, and members of the Board of Supervisors, William Harkness, and many others of note. In one of the draped proscenium boxes sat Col. Fred. Grant and his wife, with Joseph F. Knapp, William H. Lyon and the Rev. Dr. Palmer. The front of the stage was decorated with floral designs, one of the most noticeable being a large crown in white flowers and surmounted by a cross. The opening proceedings were under the conduct of Comrade B. R. Corwin, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. As the curtain was rolled up Mr. W. C. Bowen, the cornetist of Dodworth's Band, began playing "The Lost Chord," with full orchestral accompaniment. Then Major Corwin announced that letters of regret had been received from President Cleveland, Gov. Hill, the Commander of the G. A. R., the Department Commander, Gen. H. W. Slocum, Gen. W. S. Hancock, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, and many others. The Amphion Musical Society, under the leadership of Mr. C. Mortimer Wiske, and accompanied on the organ by Mr. E. H. Harrison, sang "Integer Vita."

Mayor Low was then introduced as the first speaker by Major Corwin, who said that no one was better fitted to give expression to the feelings of the residents of the City of Churches and the City of Homes concerning the dead comrade of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Said he:

It is good for us to be here to-night to refresh our own patriotism by the remembrance of his patriotic services, and to reinvigorate our manhood by regarding his character. It was in Brooklyn, on Decoration Day of last year, that the old General appeared for the last time, and on a public occasion, in the midst of the people whom he loved so well. We were permitted to know that the warmth of the welcome which he received from the people of Brooklyn at that time was a frequent source of happiness to him in the closing moments of his life. It was the first of the many patriotic evidences of the popular affection which showed him how near he was to the heart of the American people. Brooklyn owes much, I think, to the public spirit of Joseph F. Knapp and his accomplished wife, who threw open their doors and gave to Gen. Grant on that occasion and to his gallant comrade in arms, Gen. Sheridan, a hospitality worthy of the City of Homes. I hope that their patriotic spirit may have many imitators in the City of Brooklyn. To the reception of that day we owe the singularly welcome honor that this post was designated by the family of Gen. Grant to act as a guard of honor about the sacred remains of the nation's dead. There are two points in the life lesson of Gen. Grant to which I would particularly call your attention to-night. Gen. Grant has stated that the cause for which the South took up arms was the worst cause in behalf of which good men had ever drawn the sword. That statement manifested the spirit of Gen. Grant at the head of the Union Army. The sentiment which controlled Gen. Grant as a soldier was that the cause of union was the cause of humanity. This is what nerved him on every field. He felt the joy that a warrior must feel in a foeman worthy of his steel, but the spirit of the soldier never dominated the heart of the patriot. He was never so much an American citizen as when, at Appomattox, he said to his former foes, "Take your horses home with you; you will need them for the spring plowing." I wish that you and I were surcharged with the same conviction as he had, that the cause of popular government is the cause of humanity. This was the conviction that stirred Gen. Grant to his greatest achievements, and I appeal to you, men of Brooklyn, to charge yourselves with this conviction. I ask you and appeal to you to choose honesty above partisanship in public affairs and in private affairs, and show that the type of American citizenship in cities is as grand as the type of American citizenship on the field of Appomattox. There is one more point in Gen. Grant's career to which I would fain call your attention. You remember what Gen. Grant did at the field of Appomattox. When he was assured that the last flickering hopes of the lost cause had gone out he remembered that those who supported it were his countrymen. On the very field where he obliterated the cause for which the men of the South fought, there, upon the same field, he had sown the seeds from which sprang a stronger union. This was true patriotism.

Dodworth's Band played Mendelssohn's "Vale of Rest," and then General Stewart L. Woodford was introduced as the next speaker. He referred to the humble beginning of General Grant and briefly traced his career, step by step, from his entry into public life until the nations of the earth united to do him honor. Said he: "The spring of 1861 found him the comparatively unknown citizen of a quiet inland Illinois town, 39 years of age. Measured by the standards of human success, his life at that hour had been unsuccessful." The speaker then briefly reviewed the life and character of the great General, of the almost insurmountable obstacles he overcame, and of his final triumph and success, yielding at last to the grim messenger of death with a quiet Christian resignation.

The Amphion Society then sang "There is a Blessed Home," and the ritual of the dead of the Grand Army was chanted. This was preceded by a dirge played by Dodworth's Band, which chose the Dead March from Saul, and the Amphion sang "Nearer, my God to Thee." The following was the service:

Post Commander H. G. Calvert—Adjutant, for what purpose is this meeting called?

Adjutant George B. Squires—To pay our tribute of respect to the memory of our late comrade, Ulysses S. Grant.

Post Commander Calvert—Have you a record of his service in the cause of our country, and in the Grand Army of the Republic?

Adjutant Squires—Commander, I have.

Post Commander Calvert—You will read it.

The Adjutant then read a brief synopsis of Gen. Grant's life record.

[The drummer then beat three rolls upon a muffled drum.]

Post Commander Calvert—The record is an honorable one, and as the memory of all faithful soldiers of the Republic should be cherished and their records preserved I direct that it be placed in the archives of the Post for future reference.

Chaplain R. B. Gwillim—"What man is he that liveth and shall not see death? Shall he deliver his soul from the hand of the grave? If a man die, shall he live again?"

Chant—"Jesus Christ said, 'I am the Resurrection and the Life. He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live. And he that liveth and believeth in Me shall never die.'"

Amphion Society.

Chaplain Gwillim—"Let not your heart be troubled. Ye believe in God; believe also in me. In My Father's house are many mansions. I go to prepare a place for you."

Chant—"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. Yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors."

Amphion Society.

Chaplain Gwillim—"They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more."

Chant—"Neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat."

Amphion Society.

Chaplain Gwillim—"For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and lead them unto living fountains of water."

Chant—"And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

Amphion Society.

Chaplain Gwillim—"There shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain."

Chant—"For the former things have passed away."

Amphion Society.

"Rest, Spirit, Rest," was played by the band, after which the Amphion Society sang in its characteristic finished manner, "Abide with Me." Then the Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., the spiritual adviser of the dead hero, offered up prayer.

The next speaker was Gen. Horace Porter, who had served on the staff of Gen. Grant during the war and as his Private Secretary during his (Grant's) administration as President of the United States. Few men knew General Grant more intimately or had a keener insight into his character. All the prominent traits of his character as developed during a long and bloody war were brought out in strong relief by the speaker. He said that Grant was a man of peace, that he hated war. Said he:

We always look at Grant as a soldier. Yet by a strange contrast, there was never a more peaceful heart. No man rejoiced so much as he when hostilities ceased. As President he urged the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. When the Virginian affair took place most statesmen thought war was inevitable. Fortunately, we had a President who by patience, forbearance and steady courage, obtained a full and peaceful reparation from Spain. The minds of the people were aflame at the conduct of Great Britain during the war. War was thought to be popular. Grant thought otherwise. He finally succeeded in having the joint commission appointed, and followed it with the great meeting at Geneva, where

the United States were fully recompensed and \$15,000,000 received. I know that Gen. Grant felt prouder of that triumph than any success on the field of battle. In that great tour of his around the world he invariably refused invitations to witness all reviews and manœuvres of troops. He said he enjoyed more looking at the farmers and other evidences of peaceful prosperity. The last sentence in his letter of acceptance to the convention that first nominated him for the Presidency was not written at random, but was a true utterance of his heart. It was:

Let us have peace.

Gen. Porter received a perfect ovation of tumultuous applause as he concluded. Then the reaction set in and a solemn stillness pervaded the immense auditorium. The silence was broken by the opening lines of the Doxology, intoned by the entire assemblage. Afterwards the following formula was gone through with:

Post Commander—Senior Vice Commander, how should all men live?

Senior Vice Commander—With trust in God and love for one another.

Post Commander—Junior Vice Commander, how should comrades of the Grand Army live?

Junior Vice Commander—Having on the whole armor of God, that they may be able to withstand in the evil day.

Post Commander—The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death.

Comrades—We thank God, who giveth us the victory through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Post Commander—May the Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, keep us by His gracious presence amid the conflicts of our mortal life, and at last receive us into everlasting peace.

Comrades—Amen!

Post Commander—I now declare this post closed.

The Amphion Society chanted "Nunc Dimittis," the last "camp call" ("lights out") was weirdly sounded, and the great gathering slowly dispersed.



Biographical Sketches.

HENRY MURRAY CALVERT,

COMMANDER,

Was born at St. Lucia, one of the British West India Islands on the twenty-eighth of March, 1834. He received a liberal education in England and came to America in 1862, in the midst of the civil war.

Having been favorably impressed with our free institutions, he determined at once to offer his services in defense of the Union; and on the seventeenth of April, 1862, he enlisted for three years, as private in company F, Scott's Nine Hundred Volunteer Cavalry, subsequently known as the Eleventh New York Cavalry. The regiment was named in honor of Pennsylvania's Railroad King, who was at that time Assistant-Secretary of War. It was commanded by Colonel James B. Swain, a distinguished New York journalist. Mr. Calvert remained with his regiment in the defense of Washington until the winter of 1862-3, when his company, F, together with E and I, were ordered to Poolesville, Md., and for some months did picket duty on the fords of the Potomac river. On the seventeenth of June, the detachment joined the Army of the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and was at Frederick City, when the battle of Gettysburg was fought. Soon after this, it was assigned by General Pleasanton to General Gregg's division of cavalry, and with two detachments of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry formed into a regiment under the leadership of Major Kerwin of the Thirteenth. From that time forward for several weeks the men "lived in the saddle," and were constantly engaged in picketing, scouting and other hazardous duties, and being without shelter tents, were frequently drenched to the skin for days at a time with the heavy rains. They probably formed the first Union pickets on the Rappahannock, after the battle of Gettysburg, and were in close proximity to the rebel pickets who were on the opposite side of the river.

During this period, Colonel Swain, who was very popular with the men was removed from his command through political influence, and Mr. Calvert, who was then Orderly Sergeant of Company F, called a meeting of orderly sergeants and counseled the presentation of a petition to President Lincoln having for its object the re-instatement of the colonel or his trial by court martial. This was signed by 400 members of the regiment and presented in person to the Presid-

ent by Orderly Sergeant Calvert. It was "courteously received and referred to the War Department."

On the same morning Sergeant Calvert took the responsibility of placing the flag at headquarters, at half mast, at the same time enjoining secrecy on the part of his comrades. For this act (the perpetrator of which was subsequently found out) his commission as Lieutenant to which he was justly entitled was delayed until February 21, 1865, when his former colonel had been made Engineer-in-Chief of the State of New York and procured it for him.

His regiment was subsequently assigned to the Army of the Gulf, where it had a varied experience in the land of mocking-birds, guerillas, chills, alligators and moccasins. It was used extensively in breaking up the predatory and partisan bands that infested the eastern side of the Mississippi after the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. It then passed into the Army of the Cumberland, guarding the Memphis and Charleston railroad, raiding occasionally through Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi and assisting to capture Hood's broken forces after their rout by Thomas at Nashville.

Lieutenant Calvert was mustered out of service with his regiment on July 21, 1865, and soon after entered the counting-room of H. B. Claflin & Co., New York, where for a number of years, he has occupied the responsible position of disbursing clerk, upwards of \$40,000,000 annually passing his hands.

Mr. Calvert was one of the charter members of Post 327 and is one of the most active and ardent supporters of all measures pertaining to the advancement of the G. A. R. On Decoration Day, May 30, 1884, he was "orator of the day," at the tomb of the Martyrs at Fort Greene. The oration evinced much historical research and contained many new and interesting facts pertaining to revolutionary events and the early history of Brooklyn. The oration was published in full in the January, 1885, number of the "Brooklyn Advance."

Mr. Calvert was married on the seventeenth of February, 1867, to Miss Annie A. Bennett, of New York City.

During the Grant obsequies Commander Calvert had charge of Fourth Relief at the City Hall, New York, on August 6, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and, as Commander, took charge of the Post on the day of the funeral, August 8, accompanying the remains to Riverside Park.

LIEUT. JOHN H. JOHNSON.

SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER.

Was born in Chicago, Ill., on the nineteenth of October, 1844. He removed to New York with his parents in infancy, and was educated at the public schools. Previous to the war he was drummer boy in Company A of the Old City Guard, known as Second Regi-

ment New York State Militia. On the twenty-first of April, 1861, he went with his regiment to the front on three months service, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run.

On the twenty-first of December, 1863, he enlisted as private in K Company First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, for three years. During this period he served as scout under Generals Averell, Custer, Stevenson and Sheridan. He participated in the battles of Bunker Hill, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Brown's Gap, Piedmont, Mount Jackson, Cedar Creek, Nineveh, Five Forks, and a number of skirmishes. At the battle of Winchester he was wounded in the left breast, but did not leave the field. During his time of service he never lost a day from sickness or other causes. On the sixteenth of July, 1864, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, but not mustered. On the seventh of July, 1865, he was honorably discharged.

His regiment of cavalry was connected with the Third Division, commanded by the gallant Gen. Custer, who, in taking leave of his old comrades, said: "Now that the duties of the soldier are ended, the work of the historian begins. All I ask is that my name may be written as commander of the Third Cavalry Division, which has never been beaten in any field, and has captured every gun that the enemy dared turn upon it."

On the twenty-first of December, 1865, Lieutenant Johnson was appointed patrolman in the Metropolitan Police Department, and assigned to the Forty-eighth Precinct of Brooklyn. He was promoted Roundsman March 19, 1869, Acting Sergeant December 1, 1873, and Commanding Sergeant April 23, 1875, and assigned to the command of the Mounted Squad.

On the nineteenth of October, 1868, he married Miss Maria E. Morrell, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have one child, named Viola H.

Lieutenant Johnson was one of the charter members of Post 327. He was elected Junior Vice-Commander in 1884, and Senior Vice-Commander in 1885. He is also a member of Greenwood Lodge 569 F. & A. M., and Greenwood Chapter 265 R. A. M.

Lieutenant Johnson was in command of the thirteen representatives of U. S. Post 327 which composed the body guard over the remains of General Grant, and had the sole charge of the body from the time it was laid out at Mount McGregor until it was deposited in the tomb at Riverside. He accompanied the remains to their final resting-place.

LIEUTENANT ALFRED CRANSTON,

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER,

Was born in Savannah, Ga., December 28, 1840. Removed with his parents to New York in childhood.

In June, 1861, he enlisted as private in Company I, Fourteenth Regiment New York State Militia, for three years. On the seven-

teenth of September, 1861, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, First and Second Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Brandreth's Station, Rappahannock's station, Mine Run, Wilderness and Spottsylvania. At Second Bull Run, he was wounded in the thigh. He was mustered out of service, June 30, 1864.

In 1864, he married Elizabeth Petford, of New York. They have two children, viz.: A. Petford and Ella M.

Lieutenant Cranston was one of the charter members of Post 327. He was elected Junior Vice-Commander in 1885. He was appointed a member of the "Relief Guard" under order No 6, August 4, while the remains of General Grant lay in state at Albany and remained on duty until the closing ceremonies of August 8. He was in command of First Relief at Albany, August 5, Second Relief at New York, August 5, Third Relief August 6 and Second Relief August 7.

SERGEANT MAJOR GEORGE A. PRICE,

ADJUTANT.

The American ancestors of Mr. Price came from England in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled in Litchfield Co., Conn. The town records of Norwalk, Conn., show that his ancestors bore a conspicuous part in the struggles of the early colonists. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Price removed to that part of Tioga, now known as Broome Co., N. Y., in 1795, and purchased for the sum of \$60 a tract of 100 acres on condition that he should open a road through the woods for a certain distance. This was near the present town of Binghamton, known at that time as Point Chenango. There was then but one white settlement in the locality. The Oneida and Tuscarora tribes of Indians still inhabited a portion of the country, although they had disposed of their lands some ten years previous. The parents of Mr. Price are still living and reside in Iroquois County, Illinois.

Adjutant Price, the subject of this sketch, was born in Broome Co., N. Y., on November 4th, 1839. He attended the public schools of his native town (Vestal), and at the age of twelve years, came to New York. Previous to the war, he was engaged in the hat manufacturing business.

On the eighteenth of April, 1861, he joined Company E, Seventh Regiment, New York State Militia, and accompanied it to Washington, where he remained for forty days. On his return to New York, he obtained an unlimited furlough, so as to enable him to join any other regiment engaged in active service.

In July following, while on a visit with friends in Iroquois Co., Ill., he assisted in raising Company M, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry,



and was immediately appointed Sergeant of the company. He was mustered in at Chicago on November 30th, 1861, for three years or the war. He accompanied his regiment to Batesville, Ark., and reported to General Curtis. In June, 1862, he was appointed Sergeant Major. He participated in a number of small engagements among which was that of Waddell Plantation. The exposure to the malarious influences of Arkansas swamps, brought on serious illness, which compelled him to sever his connection with the army and retire to private life much against his wishes and inclinations.

His brother, B. F. Price, who is at present Treasurer of Troquois County, Ill., was in the same regiment (Company M). He was wounded at Guntown, Miss. (while in Sturgis' Division), June 10, 1861. He was struck by a musket ball in the left arm, and rode to Memphis, Tenn., a distance of 125 miles, where he had his arm amputated. He had nothing to eat during the entire journey.

In January, 1863, the subject of this sketch returned to New York, and resumed his former business. In February, 1864, he became a member of the firm of Biglow & Co., Hatters and Furriers, Brooklyn. In 1869, the firm was re-organized under the name of Balch, Price & Co., now one of the largest houses of the kind in Brooklyn, located at 376 Fulton street.

On February 15th, 1865, Mr. Price married Miss Adelaide A. Wentz, of Binghamton, N. Y. They have had three children, two of whom are now living, viz.: Henry A. and Frank J.

Mr. Price is one of the most active and earnest workers in the ranks of the G. A. R. In January, 1885, he was appointed Adjutant of the Post, and has proved himself an able and efficient officer. He is a member of the Seventh Regiment War Veteran Association, N. G. S. N. Y., also a member of the New England Society of Brooklyn.

While the remains of General Grant lay in state at the Capitol at Albany, Adjutant Price had command of the Second Relief from 5 to 8 A. M., August 5, and accompanied the remains to the final resting place at Riverside on the 8th. Great credit is due to him for his zeal and activity displayed in the preliminary arrangements for the memorial services held at the Academy of Music on the evening of September 29th, 1885.

T. W. TOPHAM, M. D.

STRUCLON.

Was born in Webster, Mass., on April 9th 1842. He received his preparatory education at Webster, and was graduated from the High School at Newark, N. J., in 1859. Soon after this he joined the army, and on May 27th, 1861, he was enrolled a private in

Company C, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, for three years of the war. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run, West Point, Gaines' Mills, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, First and Second Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Laurel Hill, Wilderness and Spottsylvania.

At the second battle of Bull Run he had four of his ribs fractured by a shell, and was confined to the hospital for over a month. Was promoted Corporal on the battle field, and afterwards Second Sergeant. He was mustered out of service July 21st, 1864.

In 1870 he removed to Indianapolis, Ind., and entered the Indiana College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was graduated in 1873. He practiced for a time in Indianapolis, and was connected with the National Surgical Institute. On January, 1884, he removed to Brooklyn, where he has since continued the practice of his profession. He was elected Surgeon of the Post the same year to fill a vacancy, and re-elected for the year 1885.

R. B. GWILLIM,

CHAPLAIN,

Was born in Wales, November 29, 1838. In 1840 his parents came to New York, and here he lived for six years, when he removed to Hartford, Conn., where he received a thorough schooling, graduating at the Hartford High School, one of the best institutions in the country. When the war broke out he was a teacher in Bacon Academy at Colchester, Conn., one of the prettiest towns in New England. During those exciting days, when town meetings were held, and the patriotism of the country was roused, and appeals made for the support of the Government, the young man of 22 made his maiden public speech at one of these meetings, eloquently appealing to the young men of his locality, and he threw himself into hearty sympathy with the grand movement of the times.

His ambition for a college education held him until the news of the second battle of Bull Run. The very week he had planned to enter college, he threw up all his plans of study, and enlisted as a private in Company E of the Twenty-second Connecticut Regiment.

The regiment went from Hartford, and contained young men from some of the best families in the State. They were in camp at Miners Hill, Virginia, during the winter, picketing the country in that direction. In February, went to Arlington, and did guard duty at Long Bridge for a month; then went down to the siege of Suffolk, in which they took an active part. And when the siege was raised by the withdrawal of Longstreet, they went to West Point, then Yorktown, then marched up the Peninsula, making a strong demonstration against Richmond at the time Lee was raiding

into Pennsylvania. The expedition was successful in destroying many miles of railroad, and in so threatening the rebel capital, that Jefferson Davis sent a message to Lee, informing him of the great danger Richmond was in, which message was captured on the second day of the battle of Gettysburg, and is said to have strengthened General Meade in an hour of wavering as to whether he would fight it out as he did, or fall back to the place where he had designed to give battle at. He came back with his regiment as corporal, and the regiment was mustered out at Hartford in July, 1863.

Resuming his interrupted plans for a college education, he entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., in September, 1863, where he graduated in 1866, having, however, spent the long summer vacation of 1864 as clerk in the war department at Washington. For two years after his graduation he was engaged as Professor in the High School in Hartford, having charge of the mathematics. He then commenced the study of law in the office of Chamberlin & Hall, in Hartford, and was admitted to the bar in 1869, and soon after became a partner in the law firm of Hon. S.W. Kellogg, at Waterbury, Conn. Member of Congress for that district. He remained in Waterbury until May, 1874, when he removed to New York City. His specialty has been commercial law, in which he has been remarkably successful, and now enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

In April, 1875, he married Catharine H. Johnston, a daughter of James C. Johnston, formerly one of the largest importers in New York City. He still keeps up his old army associations, has served as historian on the occasion of several reunions of his regiment, and in addition to his connection with Grant Post 327, is a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

Mr. Gwillim went to Mount McGregor as one of the Honor Guard of General Grant on the twenty-fifth of July, 1885, two days after his death, and remained in that capacity until the body was finally entombed at Riverside Park. He has written a history of the Honor Guard.

WILLIS McDONALD.

QUARTERMASTER,

Was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the twenty-fifth of October, 1841. Previous to the war, he removed to Norwalk, Conn.

On the ninth of August, 1862, he enlisted for three years as private in Company F Seventeenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and was appointed Sergeant in January, 1863. After participating in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, his regiment was ordered to Morris Island, S. C., and was attached to the Tenth Army Corps. In the spring of 1864, it was ordered to Florida and

remained there until the close of the war. The regiment was divided into detachments, scattered through different parts of the State, and took part in several engagements. Mr. McDonald was mustered out of service with his regiment on the sixth of August, 1865, at New Haven, Conn.

In 1866, he married Miss Mary E. Cole, of Norwalk, Conn. They have three children, viz.: Nellie, Willis and Frank.

At the close of the war, he returned to Brooklyn, and was employed for a time as bookkeeper. In 1870, he established the printing and stationery business of McDonald Bros., in New York City, which was subsequently changed to Willis McDonald & Co. The firm recently bought out the business of Baker & Godwin, which is still carried on at the old location No. 25 Park Row, where it has remained for thirty years.

On his return to civil life, Mr. McDonald continued his military connections, and in 1875, he joined the famous Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., in which he served for seven years. He is at present a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association.

He is one of the most active members of U. S. Grant Post 327, and foremost in every effort to advance its interests. He was elected Quartermaster in December, 1884, and has continued to fill the position to the entire satisfaction of his comrades. He is a liberal contributor to every worthy object of benevolence. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of Providence Union.

He is a man of pleasing address, frank and outspoken, and exceedingly popular among his associates. His business ability is shown in the fact, that at the close of the war, he had nothing on which to commence anew the struggle of life except his pluck and energy, and he is now the proprietor of one of the oldest and largest printing establishments in New York City.

Mr. McDonald was one of the thirteen members of Post 327, who formed the Guard of Honor at Mount McGregor, immediately after the death of General Grant, and continued to perform that duty during the two weeks in which the remains lay in state at Mount McGregor, at Albany and in New York, and finally assisted in the last sad rites, which ended at Riverside on the eighth of August.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM J. MCKELVEY.

OFFICER OF THE DAY.

Was born in Providence, R. I., March 12, 1842. He removed to Staten Island and afterwards to New York City.

On the twenty-ninth of April, 1861, he enlisted for two years as private in Company F, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteers (McChesney's Zouaves). He participated in the battle of Big Bethel,

"Seven Days' Fight," Gaines' Mills, Savage Station, Charles City Cross Roads and Malvern Hill. During the latter engagement, he was taken prisoner, but escaped the same night. He also took part in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville. Soon after this, he was taken sick with typhoid fever and remained in the hospital until his term of service expired. He was honorably discharged as Sergeant. After his recovery, he commenced raising a company, but the draft riots in New York interfered with recruiting and Mr. McKelvey tendered his services to the police department to assist in suppressing the riots. For this service, he was appointed Roundsman of the Police and served for seven years. He then resigned, and in 1872, removed to Brooklyn. His police record in New York enabled him to secure an appointment in the Brooklyn Police Department. He was subsequently appointed telegraph operator. In 1882, he was appointed Drill Captain, and on the seventeenth of January, 1885, he was appointed Captain of the Fourth Precinct.

He served eight years as a member of the Thirteenth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and retired as First Lieutenant of Company K.

In 1870, he married Annie F. Burgess, of Providence, R. I.

Capt. McKelvey formed one of the Guard of Honor, which took charge of the remains of General Grant at Mount McGregor, and continued to serve in that capacity until the body was deposited in the receiving vault at Riverside on the eighth of August.

DANIEL L. STAPLES,

OFFICER OF THE GUARD.

Was born in Easton, Fairfield Co., Conn., on the first of January, 1844. He received his education at the district school.

On the thirtieth of August, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company D, Twenty-third Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, for nine months. He accompanied the Banks' Expedition, and, with his regiment participated in the several engagements of the Southwest. He was taken prisoner on the fifteenth of June, 1863, at the battle of Brashear City; was paroled on the twenty-ninth of June, and rejoined his regiment. He was honorably discharged on the thirty-first of August, 1863, having served one year—three months over his time.

He re-enlisted as landsman in the United States Navy, September 3, 1864, and was assigned to the Vermont, and thence to the Augusta, where he remained until December following, when he was detailed to the United States steamer *Acacia*, and promoted to ship's yeoman. While on her he participated in the capture of Charleston, S. C. He was honorably discharged on the eleventh of June, 1865. Since the close of the war he has been engaged in the dry goods business.

On the twenty-sixth of June, 1872, he married Sarah E. Mooney, of Westfield, N. J. His wife deceased December 25, 1882. He has two living children, viz., Charles L. and Frederick J.

Mr. Staples is at present Officer of the Guard of Post 327. During the Grant obsequies he had command of the Relief Guard August 5, from 2 to 5 A. M. at Albany, and in New York August 6, he had command of Second Relief from 5 to 8 A. M., and on the same day from 5 to 8 P. M.

Past Commander CAPTAIN GEORGE B. SQUIRES,

SERGEANT-MAJOR.

Was born in Pittsfield, Mass., on the twenty-fifth of September, 1844. He received a liberal education at the public schools of his native town and at Williams' Academy, Stockbridge.

He was only 16 years of age, when the tocsin of war sounded the call "to arms," but, inheriting the spirit of patriotism, that animated his ancestors at the battle of Lexington more than one hundred years ago, he volunteered his services in defense of the Union.

He ran away from home, and came to Connecticut, where he enlisted as private in Company I, Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, commanded by Captain Griffin A. Steadman, afterwards Colonel of Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers. He was mustered into service July 22, 1861, for three years. He took part in the battle of Winchester, and afterwards in the battle of Cedar Mountain, where he was wounded in the left leg, and confined in the hospital at Alexandria, Va., for about four months. In 1863, he took part in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Following the latter engagement, when the army recrossed the Potomac, Mr. Squires was captured on outpost duty at Snicker's Gap, and confined at Belle Isle, until the following October, when he was paroled. He remained at Annapolis, Md., and Camp Chase, O., until April, 1864, when he rejoined his regiment in the West, during the Atlanta campaign, and participated in all the battles and skirmishes leading to the capture and occupation of Atlanta, including the battles of Dallas, Resacca and Peach Tree Creek.

He was honorably discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the first August, 1864, at the expiration of his term of enlistment.

In 1871, he removed to New York City, and on the twenty-second of January, 1872, on the recommendation of his old Colonel, Orris S. Ferry, he was appointed to the office of liquidating clerk in the New York Custom House. He was subsequently promoted to entry clerk, which position he still holds. He removed to Brooklyn in 1873, and since then has been one of the most active and earnest supporters of all measures tending to the growth and development of the Grand Army in New York State. In 1876, he was appointed



GEORGE B. SQUIRES.
PAST COMMANDER.

Assistant Adjutant-General (Department of New York G. A. R.), and held the office for two years. During this period, the Soldiers' Home was built, Mr. Squires being one of the prime movers and most active supporters of that enterprise.

During 1881-2, he served as Judge Advocate-General on the staffs of Commander-in-Chief Wagner, of Pennsylvania, and Merrill of Massachusetts, of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1884, he was again appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of New York. The history of the Grand Army in this State shows that the year 1884 was the most successful of any previous year since its organization.

A. A. G. Squires was one of the charter members and chief mover in the organization of Post 327, and was its first Commander. He served during 1883, was re-elected in 1884, but resigned immediately after to accept the position of Assistant Adjutant-General of the State Department.

The revision of the "Manual" of the G. A. R., the present style of badges made from cannon metal, and many other improvements in the working system of the order, are due largely to the efforts of Assistant Adjutant-General Squires.

In 1867, he married Mary L. Lockhart, of Lee, Mass. They have three children, viz.: George, Sadie and Lottie.

Captain Squires was one of the thirteen representatives of Post 327, which formed the Body Guard over the remains of General Grant, and remained with the body from the first of August until its final interment on the eighth.

SANFORD H. FRANKENBERG,

QUARTERMASTER'S SERGEANT,

Was born in Marion, Wayne county, N. Y., on the seventh of August, 1839. He was educated at the academies of Walworth and Macedon. He subsequently removed to Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., and engaged in business for three years, and then removed to Buffalo. While on a visit to New York in the spring of 1861 he became imbued with the "war fever," and joined Company F, Thirtieth Regiment New York State Militia. He was mustered in on the twenty-third of April, 1861, for three months. At the expiration of his term of service, he enlisted, August 15, in Company C, Forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, as Sergeant, and was mustered into service on the twenty-fifth of August, 1861, for three years, or the war.

He accompanied Sherman's Expeditionary Corps to Port Royal, S. C., and took part in the capture of Hilton Head fortifications, November 7, 1861. He participated in the engagement at Port Royal Ferry, siege of Fort Pulaski, April 11, 1862, capture and burning of

Bluffton, S. C., the engagement at Coosa River, Pocotaligo, and in the capture of Folly Island, S. C. In the night assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863, he received a wound in the left shoulder which shattered the left shoulder-blade, requiring its removal, and lost the use of the left arm, resulting in total and permanent disability. In this attack the regiment lost in killed, wounded and taken prisoners nearly 700 out of 800 men.

Sergeant Frankenberg was honorably discharged, on account of wounds as stated above, on the eighth of June, 1864. He subsequently removed to Brooklyn, and in December, 1864, he was appointed clerk in the Dime Savings Bank, of Brooklyn. One year after this he was appointed teller, a position he has filled with honor and fidelity for more than twenty years, during which period the funds of the bank have increased from \$1,330,020 to \$13,350,-825.50.

In 1868 he married Miss Pauline G. Knapp, of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly of Charleston, S. C. They have three children, viz. : Willie, Nellie and Josie.

Mr. Frankenberg was a member of the Guard of Honor which guarded the remains of General Grant at Mount McGregor, July 28, and afterwards accompanied the remains to their final resting place, in Riverside Park.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. VAN MATER

Was born in Brooklyn, on the twenty-first of March, 1838, where he received a liberal education at the public schools. Previous to the war, he was engaged in the manufacturing business.

He joined Company C, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York State Militia, in 1862. In June, 1863, he was mustered into service with his regiment for thirty days. During this period, his regiment assisted in cutting off Lee's retreat from Gettysburg.

On the seventeenth of July, 1864, his regiment was again mustered into service for one hundred days, and was employed most of the time in doing guard duty; in this, however it rendered efficient service. In 1865, the regiment again offered its services, and was quartered at Hart's Island, awaiting orders, and three or four days, previous to the date fixed for being mustered in, recruiting was stopped by order of the Secretary of War on account of the cessation of hostilities.

The regiment, having been organized especially for service in the war, was soon after disbanded. It was constantly held in readiness for emergencies, and had the war continued, would no doubt have made for itself an honorable record.

Mr. Van Mater was soon after appointed aid-de-camp to General J. V. Meserole, commanding Eleventh Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., with the rank of Lieutenant, and was subsequently appointed Commissary

of the Brigade with the rank of Captain, and continued to hold that position until the resignation of General Meserole, in 1874.

In 1859, Captain Van Mater married Miss Mary J. Kane, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have four children, viz.: Ida L., George G., Minnie L. and John.

He has taken an active part in the Grand Army affairs for many years past. He was formerly a member of Rankin Post, No. 10, and was very popular with the members of that Post. He was elected Chaplain of the Post, in 1880; Senior Vice-Commander, in 1881 and 1882 and on several occasions was a delegate to the Department Encampment. He served as aid-de-camp to Commander-in-Chief Earnshaw, of the G. A. R. In 1883, he withdrew from Rankin Post with a number of his comrades, and assisted in organizing Post 327. He is one of the most earnest workers in, and liberal supporters of the new Post. His efforts to benefit his fellow men are not confined to his old army comrades. He is a member of Joppa Lodge, No. 201 F. and A. M., of Franklin Lodge K. of H., of which he is Past Dictator; of Burnside Council, Royal Arcanum, of which he is Past Regent.

Captain Van Mater has been associated for the last eight years with the firm of Charles E. Teale & Co., drapers and tailors, No. 611 Fulton street, Brooklyn, one of the largest and most popular houses in that line of business in the city.

Captain Van Mater was appointed on the "Relief Guard" under "Order No. 7," while the remains of General Grant lay in state at Albany. He had charge of Third Relief and of First Relief, August 6, while the remains lay in state at the City Hall, New York.

W. T. CROUCH.

COMMISSARY.

Was born in New York City on July 22d, 1840, and afterwards removed to Brooklyn. He joined the Thirteenth Regiment N. Y. S. Militia in 1858. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted with the regiment on April 23d, 1861, and was mustered in as First Sergeant of D Company. At the expiration of his term of service he returned to Brooklyn, and was engaged in recruiting until 1862. In May of that year he again enlisted with the Thirteenth Regiment and went with it to Suffolk, Va. Soon after this he was taken sick with hemorrhage of the lungs and camp fever, and ordered home. After his recovery he again engaged in recruiting service until September of that year. He was afterwards detailed to take charge of the sick and wounded troops at Fort Hamilton, where he remained for about eight months.

On April 22d, 1861, he married Sarah F. Christmas, of Brooklyn. They have three children, viz.: S. Lulu, Mamie E. and Willie S.

Mr. Crouch was one of the charter members of Post 327. During the Grant obsequies he had charge of Third Relief, August 4th, at Albany, and on August 6th, at New York, from 2 to 5 A. M., and was a member of Cranston's Relief at New York, August 7th, from 2 to 5 A. M. He also accompanied the remains to Riverside.

DAVID A. PITCHER

Is descended from one of the oldest families conspicuous in the early settlement of the country. The celebrated "Moll Pitcher," one of the heroines of the revolution, belonged to the same family. Both the paternal and maternal ancestors of Mr. Pitcher fought in the war of the revolution, and in the war of 1812.

Mr. Pitcher was born in New York City on March 19th, 1843. Previous to the war he was associated with his father in the provision business.

On October 7th, 1861, he enlisted as private in F Company, Eighty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, for three years or the war. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Fight, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Second Battle of Bull Run and Chantilly. In September, 1862, the regiment was consolidated with the Fortieth New York Volunteers (known as the Mozart), it having been reduced by losses to such an extent as to be no longer effective. In October, 1862, Mr. Pitcher was made color guard, and carried the First National color of his regiment the last time it was carried on the field. He took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862, during which he was struck by a minie ball in the left hip, shattering the bone from the hip to the knee. He was captured and taken to Libby Prison, where he remained for two months. He was then paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md., in an almost dying condition. He remained in the hospital until October 9th, 1863, when he was honorably discharged. He was obliged to use crutches for two years afterwards. As soon as he was able he resumed his former business.

In February, 1869, he married Lillie E., daughter of Captain William Liesegang, an old and well known sea captain of New York. They have five children, viz.: Charles R., Edna A., Carrie L., Ella M. and Irene Frances.

Mr. Pitcher was in command of the "Relief Guard of Honor," which had charge of the remains of General Grant on the night before the funeral. He was also with the remains at Albany, and accompanied them to Riverside on August 8th. His portrait is shown in the centre of the fourth group.



A. PRINCE



A. H. HARRIS



H. HENDRICKSON



J. H. HARRIS



J. H. HARRIS



Er



M. J. HARRIS



JOHN R. NEWCOMB



F. J. HARRIS



JAS. B. PRINGLE



GEO. W. VAN MATER



JAS. W. WEBB



CHAS. V. HARRIS

GROUP No. 4.
GUARD OF HONOR—DAVID A. PITCHER'S DETACHMENT



WM. H. BARKER.

MAJOR W. H. BARKER

Was born in the city of New York on December 8, 1839. He was educated at the public schools and free academy, and afterwards commenced the study of law with Melville & Shepard, with whom he continued until the spring of 1861.

At the breaking out of the war he had already acquired some knowledge of military tactics, having previously joined the Twelfth Regiment New York State Militia, as private in Company B. He was mustered into the service with his regiment on April 21, 1861, for three months. At the expiration of his term of service he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company G, Fifty-first New York Infantry Volunteers, and mustered in October 15, 1861, for three years or the war. He accompanied his regiment to Washington and was soon detailed to the Signal Corps, and studied under General Meigs. He subsequently sailed with the Burnside expedition for North Carolina, but during a heavy gale the vessel was driven to sea and given up for lost. She was gone about two weeks and ran short of provisions, the men being limited to a cracker a day. Soon after his arrival Mr. Barker joined the gun-boat Picket, the flag ship of General Burnside, and participated in the attack on Roanoke Island. He was with Burnside as Signal Officer in the attack on Newbern, N. C. He was captured during the assault, but made his escape the same day. He soon went to Fort Macon and was on signal duty along the line of the road; from thence he was ordered to join the Ninth Army Corps with General Burnside. He took part in the second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, and Antietam. Soon after the latter engagement he was taken sick with typhoid fever and confined in the hospital for several weeks, and was advised by his physician that his case was hopeless unless he left the field and returned home. He lost the use of his limbs, and being incapacitated for further service, he was compelled to resign. He subsequently recovered, and on October 4, 1862, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment New York Volunteers. He accompanied the Banks expedition to Louisiana, and took part in the engagements at Pontchartroula, Bislant, Centreville, Irish Bend, Vermillion Bayou, Budd's Ferry, Milliken's Bend, Brashear City, Donaldsonville, ending in the siege and capture of Port Hudson. On June 14, 1863, after the second assault on Port Hudson he was promoted First Lieutenant "for gallant and meritorious services on the field." He was soon after detailed as Quartermaster of the regiment; subsequently promoted Captain and Acting Division Quartermaster. In this capacity he was attached to the staff of General Peck, and with him entered Port Hudson after its surrender. He was again detailed to Quartermaster's Department, with rank of Major, and was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service. He was soon after commissioned Second Lieu-

tenant in the regular army, but owing to pressing business engagements he was compelled to resign and was never mustered in.

After the war he continued his military associations, and was commissioned Captain of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment National Guard of the State of New York. He raised Company K, Forty-seventh Regiment National Guard of the State of New York, of which he was elected Captain.

On October 2, 1862, he married Miss Maggie C. Fountain, of Brooklyn. They have one child.

Major Barker has filled the position of Journal Clerk in the State Legislature since 1872, and for the past six years he has been Assistant Secretary of the Republican State Committee. He is at present joint manager, with his brother, of the Queen's Fire Insurance Company of England.

He has taken an active part in the affairs of the G. A. R. for a number of years. He was formerly a member of Post 4, of Brooklyn (since disbanded), and was one of the charter members of Post 327. He is exceedingly popular with his comrades of the G. A. R., is liberal in his contributions, and can be counted on for every emergency. He formed one of the committee of three, including Mr. Knight and General Gates, who went to Mount McGregor after the death of General Grant and arranged for the representatives of Post 327 to serve as the Guard of Honor, and he was appointed first on the list. He took the first detail to Mount McGregor, which was afterwards commanded by Senior Vice-Commander Johnson. He served as a member of the Special or Body Guard until the close of the final service at Riverside Park, August 8, 1885.

Major Barker is interested in other benevolent and charitable enterprises. He is a member of Auroragata Lodge 756, F. and A. M., and no "worthy distressed brother" ever appealed to him in vain for assistance.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. C. BOOTH.

There are few men in this city of Brooklyn, better known, or who enjoy a more enviable reputation for honesty, uprightness and liberality than the subject of this sketch. For more than thirty years, he has been prominently identified with the great religious and benevolent enterprises for which the city of Brooklyn is famous.

Lieutenant-Colonel Booth was born in this city on the twentieth of December, 1830, and after receiving a fair education at the public schools, he learned the carpenter's trade from his elder brother, Hon. Samuel Booth, ex-Mayor. Long before the war, he and his brother had established a successful business in this line, and at great personal sacrifice he offered his services in defense of the Union under the first call of the President for volunteers. He had already

had an experience of over ten years in military affairs. He joined Company A, Fourteenth Regiment New York State Militia in 1850, serving first as private and afterwards as corporal. This was then the crack regiment of Brooklyn, and second only to the famous Seventh Regiment. It was fitted out by the Union Defense Committee, and went to the front, May 18, 1861. Mr. Booth was enrolled as Ordinance Sergeant, on the eighteenth of April, 1861, and on the twenty-sixth of May following, he was made Second Lieutenant. Soon after the arrival of the regiment at Washington, Lieutenant Booth was ordered back to New York by Colonel Wood, on recruiting service, the regiment numbering then but about 800 men. He succeeded in raising 200 men and organized I and K companies. He was elected Captain of I Company and soon after joined his regiment, having fully determined to offer his services for the war. To his great surprise, chagrin and disappointment, as well as that of his company, he found, when he arrived at Washington, that "potent influences" had been at work to relieve him of the command of the company, and give it to one who was an entire stranger to the men. He accepted the inevitable with the best grace possible, and instead of re-enlisting as a private or non-commissioned officer (which not one man in a thousand would have done), he looked for another field in which to serve his country. This was found in the ranks of the Christian Commission, every member of which served without pay. While the inclinations of Lieutenant Booth, coupled with his experience of ten years in the ranks of the old Fourteenth, would have led him to

"Seek the bubble reputation, even at the cannon's mouth,"

he found in the service of the Christian Commission duties far more congenial to his feelings—for, being a man of strong sympathies, he was better fitted to alleviate than cause suffering; and in attending to the wounded on the battle-field, or in ministering to the sick in the hospitals, he rendered greater service to his country than if he had led a "forlorn hope" to victory. When he left Brooklyn for the front, it was without a moment's notice, not even returning home to bid his family good-bye. His duties often led him in the midst of danger, and the bursting shells and whistling of bullets were familiar sounds to him.

He was always ready for an emergency and quick to respond to duty's call in whatever direction it led. In 1863, during the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebels, he raised and organized a regiment,—the Fifty-second New York Volunteers, National Guard, in twenty-hours, and went with it to the front, as Lieutenant-Colonel. He remained there with his regiment, until the danger was past when he resumed his other duties. At the close of the war, he resumed his connection with the Fourteenth regiment, and numbers of veteran survivors to-day will bear witness to the many acts of kindness received at the hands of Colonel Booth. The following testimonial signed only by the surviving veterans of I Company is not only a complete vindication of his acts at the beginning of the war, but

shows that strong devotion of his former comrades under the peculiar and trying circumstances in which he was placed. The occasion that gave rise to it, was his resignation as First Lieutenant of I Company, in 1868:

BROOKLYN, July 8th, 1868.

LIEUT. WM. C. BOOTH:—We, the undersigned members of I Company, Fourteenth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., having learned that you have applied for papers for the purpose of resigning your commission in I Company, because of inability to attend all the meetings of said Company, do resolve ourselves as a committee of the whole Company to wait upon you, and express our sorrow at learning such was your disposition; and therefore, do respectfully request you to withdraw your application if sent forward, or to reconsider your intention of resigning, if such is the fact.

We have not forgotten the dark days of 1861, when the flag on Sumpter was cast down by traitor shot, an event which sent through every loyal American heart a thrill of sorrow; for we well knew that thousands of homes, would be desolated, causing the innocent and helpless untold suffering, as the results of a bloody war. The spirit of liberty was aroused; the fires of '76 were rekindled, and the blazing banner of freedom, swept o'er the land, while the "Soul of John Brown went marching along."

Well remembering that you were one of those who sprung to arms at the call of the Union, and by your conduct since have shown yourself tried and true, having warmed our hearts toward you by your untiring exertions and modest demeanor, said Company selected you, as they supposed, as its commander—its best deserving chief—its organizer. We number but a corporal's guard, as it were, to revive the recollections of the past.

We feel that we have proven to you, that you have always been affectionately remembered, and that we grieved at the loss we sustained by the appointment of another to the position, to which you had been elected by your company. We remember that your parting advice to us was in accord with your efforts to satisfy the political pressure brought to bear against you and us, for in your desire to remain with your company, you suffered wrong rather than we should by demanding our prerogative become turbulent, such politics had been the bane in peace, as it has been, since the war. We have all that sad knowledge before us, and know full well of the battles it has lost us, and of the tens of thousands of the best men in the nation. We therefore repeat our earnest request that you will remain with us as our First Lieutenant, and, by attending whenever it is convenient to you, you will fill with pride and satisfaction the heart of our gallant captain as well as the officers and men of Company I."

On the sixteenth of January, 1851, Colonel Booth married Miss Sarah F. Valentine, of Brooklyn, since deceased. On the tenth of June, 1859, he married Miss Harriet C. Smith, of Brooklyn. They have five children living, viz.: Hattie, Mary, Julia, John and William.

Colonel Booth has been for a number of years a prominent and active member of Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of Stella Lodge, No. 485, F. and A. M. and Nassau Chapter, R. A. M. He was formerly a member of Rankin Post, No. 19, and was one of the charter members of Post 327. He was one of the first members, appointed on the Relief Guard to guard the remains of General Grant at Mount McGregor, and served on the detail of Adjutant Price at Albany, August 5; on the detail of Major G. F. Tait, Seventh Relief, City Hall, New York, August 6; he commanded the Third Relief, August 7 and served on the last detail of August 8, under Major G. F. Tait.

WILLIAM W. BRODIE.

OFFICER OF THE GUARD.

Was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, January 1, 1844. He removed with his parents to America in 1858. On June 26, 1861, being then but a little over seventeen years of age, he enlisted as private in Company I, Fortieth Regiment New York Volunteers (known as Mozart's). He was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run, and afterwards took part in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, and the Seven Days fight. At the battle of White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862, he was wounded in the thigh, and sent to Clifftown Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he remained for about two months and a-half. On August 6 he was honorably discharged, being incapacitated for further service.

In 1867 he married Miss Emma Smith, of Brooklyn. They have eight children, viz.: William Alfred, Edwin Wright, Emma May, George W., Charles C., Lily L., Ida L., and Ellinor.

Mr. Brodie was formerly a member of Rankin Post, and was one of the charter members of Post 327. He was appointed one of the "Relief Guard" while the remains of General Grant lay in state at Albany, and subsequently at the City Hall, New York. After the retirement of Dr. Brush from the "Guard of Honor," August 8, Mr. Brodie was appointed to the vacancy, and continued in that capacity until the body was deposited in the vault at Riverside Park.

COLONEL H. B. BEECHER.

The eldest son of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., on July 8, 1842. He removed with his parents to Brooklyn, N. Y., when he was but six years of age. He received a liberal education, and had commenced the study of law with a fair promise of success when the breaking out of the war put an end to his youthful aspirations in that direction. He laid aside his Blackstone and applied himself to the study and practice of military tactics.

The organization of the famous Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers was due mainly to the efforts of his father and mother, together with the members of Plymouth Church. Young Beecher entered into the work with all the ardor and enthusiasm of his nature, and rendered efficient service. He was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company A, and mustered with his regiment into the regular service. The Governor of New York, who at first refused to receive this regiment, afterwards claimed it as a part of the State's quota, and it was made the Sixty-fifth.

Lieutenant Beecher, who had enlisted for the war, preferred the regular service, and obtained a commission as Second Lieutenant, U. S. A. He was assigned to Battery L, Light Artillery, then stationed at Fortress Monroe. During the famous engagement between the Merrimac and Monitor his battery shelled the steamers that came to the assistance of the Merrimac, and succeeded in blowing up the steam chest of the steamer Patrick Henry. Lieutenant Beecher participated in the engagements at Proctor's Creek, Swift Run, Deserted House, Second Bull Run, Brewster's Station, Va., Rapahannock Station, Mine Run, Kilpatrick's Raid, battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the Bloody Angle, Drury's Bluff, Chapin's Farm, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Tolopotomy Creek, siege of Petersburg, The Mine, Weldon Railroad, Boynton Plank Road, and Hatcher's Run.

At Cold Harbor he was wounded in the leg and shoulder, but remained at his post, being the only officer of his command left on the field. During the engagement he lost two horses shot under him. He had at this time the command of his old Battery L, having previously commanded Batteries A and F of the Fifth Artillery.

He was commissioned First Lieutenant, and brevetted Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel.

During his entire service in the field he was conspicuous for his gallantry, and his conduct is spoken of in the highest terms by his old comrades.

He resigned in 1866 and returned to Brooklyn. He was for a time associated with Messrs. H. W. Sage & Co., said to be the largest lumber dealers in the world.

In 1873 he established the fire insurance business under the firm name of Beecher & Benedict, located both in Brooklyn and in New York. This is now one of the largest establishments of the kind in either New York or Brooklyn.

In 1863 Colonel Beecher married Miss Harriet J. Benedict, of Brooklyn. They have four living children, viz.: Kate E., Henry Ward, jr., Margaret H., and Edith.

During his residence in Albany in 1872 Colonel Beecher became commandant of the Albany Burgesses Corps, one of the oldest military organizations in the State, and he had command of the Corps at the time it participated in the ceremonies of General Grant's second inauguration.

COLONEL HARRY H. BEADLE

Was born in the old town of Wallingford, Conn., on November 4, 1828, where he received his early education. He subsequently removed to Meriden, Conn., and afterwards to Boston, Mass. He was connected with the Meriden Cutlery Company for twenty-two

years. In 1856 he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he has since remained.

On December 30, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Thirteenth Regiment N. Y. S. Militia, as private, and on January 4 following, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant. In May of the same year he was mustered into the U. S. service with his regiment, and went with it to the front. The regiment formed a part of the reserves, and was not called into active service. On September 12, 1862, he was mustered out with his regiment. On October 6, 1863, he was promoted First Lieutenant; on March 7, 1868, was made Captain, and on November 10, 1876, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. On December 30, 1878, he was brevetted Colonel, and on October 20, 1879, was honorably discharged after nearly eighteen years' service.

He is still a member of the Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Association, which he assisted in organizing.

On September 29, 1853, he married Miss Mary A. Locke, of Boston. They have three living children, viz: Harry W., William A. and Alice A.

Colonel Beadle has been for the last three years connected with the house of W. H. Butler, safe manufacturer.

He has a special fondness for music, and was for twenty-eight years organist of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

J. A. BRONSON

Was born in Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y., January 12, 1813. Removed to Brooklyn in 1859. On August 30, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, for three years. He participated in the second battle of Williamsburg, Crump's Cross Roads, Bermuda Hundred, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg, Chapin's Farm, and the assault on Fort Harrison. At the latter place, on September 29, 1864, he was wounded by a Minie ball in the left leg, and confined to the hospital for about a month. He was mustered out of service with his regiment July 4, 1865, after thirty-four months' service.

In 1868 he married Miss Emma M. Stoothoff, of Brooklyn. They have two children, viz.: Nellie E. and Carrie May.

Mr. Bronson was formerly a member of Rankin Post, No. 10, and was one of the charter members of Post 327. He served as a member of the "Relief Guard" while the remains of General Grant lay in state at Albany. He was on the first relief August 4, from 5 to 8 p. m., and at the City Hall, New York, on the evening of the 5th he served on the detail of David A. Pitcher, Seventh Relief, from 7 to 11 p. m. He also accompanied the remains to Riverside Park.

GEORGE F. BARKER

Was born in Clyde, Wayne County, N. Y., on the first of June, 1836.

On the twenty-third of July, 1861, he enlisted as a private in G Company, Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, for three years. He went with his regiment to the front, but was in no general engagement until the battle of Winchester, May 25, 1862. He was soon after promoted corporal. He took part with his regiment in all subsequent engagements up to and including the battle of Cedar Mountain. Shortly after the latter engagement he was taken severely ill, and was rendered unfit for further service, and on the sixteenth of December, 1862, he was honorably discharged.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BARRYMORE

Was born in London, England, on the fourteenth of December, 1835. He came to America in 1851, as ordinary seaman on the U. S. frigate *St. Lawrence*. He was discharged on her arrival here. In 1853 he re-enlisted in the U. S. Navy as ordinary seaman, and was assigned to the frigate *Savannah*, stationed on the coast of Brazil. He remained on her for three years and six months, and was then honorably discharged. He enlisted again in 1859, and was assigned to the U. S. frigate *Congress* as petty officer; he was honorably discharged in August, 1861. On the ninth of November, 1861, he was appointed Master's Mate, and assigned to the U. S. steamer *Henry Andrews*, attached to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, under the command of Admiral Dupont. In January, 1862, he was promoted to Ensign and placed in command of the U. S. Steamer *Dandelion*. On the seventh of April, 1862, he participated in the attack on Charleston, S. C., and on the 8th he rescued the officers and crew of the iron-clad *Keokuk*, sunk under the rebel batteries. He was subsequently transferred to the U. S. steamer *Acacia*. He was promoted to Acting Master, July 23, 1863, for "gallant conduct under fire in the engagement at Charleston seventh of April." He remained in command of the *Acacia* until the evacuation of Charleston. In the spring of 1865 he was placed on "waiting orders." October 4, 1865, he was attached to the U. S. Monitor, *Monadnock*, and ordered to San Francisco. On his arrival at the latter place he was detached and ordered home. He was then ordered to the Receiving Ship *Vermont*, where he remained for two years. In January, 1869, he was honorably discharged. Since November, 1874 he has been attached to the U. S. service as pilot and master of tugs.

Captain Barrymore was on duty at the City Hall, New York, as a



GEO. W. BRUSH, M.D

member of the Relief Guard in charge of the remains of General Grant, on Friday, August 7th, from 2 to 5 A. M.

In January, 1865, he married Susan A. Curtis, of Stratford, Conn. They have had four children, all deceased.

GEORGE W. BRUSH, M. D.,

Was born October 4, 1843, at West Hills, in the town of Huntington, L. I. He worked on his father's farm, and attended the village school and academy until sixteen years of age, when he came to the city of Brooklyn to enter business.

At the outbreak of the war, while on a visit to his home, he attended a war meeting, and on the call for volunteers he was the first man to enroll his name and enlist in the service of his country. He joined Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers as private, and was enrolled August 13, 1861. He was then but eighteen years of age. He was soon after made Corporal and then Sergeant of his company.

In June, 1863, General Hunter was authorized to raise colored regiments in the Department of the South, where the Forty-eighth regiment was then stationed, and Sergeant Brush, being thoroughly anti-slavery in his views, volunteered his services, and was appointed Second Lieutenant June 4, 1863, and assigned to the Second Regiment South Carolina Volunteers (subsequently known as the Thirty-fourth Regiment U. S. C. T.). On June 18, 1864, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and March 6, 1865, he was promoted Captain. On December 4, 1865, having contracted malarial fever, he resigned. He served four years and six months, with no other loss of time than a leave of absence of forty days granted in the spring of 1865.

He was on Morris Island for six months during the siege of Fort Sumpter and the city of Charleston, and was in all the principal engagements of his department during the war, among which were Port Royal Ferry, John's Island, James Island, Coosawatchie, Deveau's Neck and Fort Wagner.

During one of the river expeditions in June, 1864, the steamer Delaware, which had on board a portion of his regiment, ran aground in the Ashpoo River, S. C., under the guns of the enemy's batteries. Second Lieutenant Brush, with a number of his men, was at another point further down the river in the only available small boat, and seeing the danger of his comrades, he transferred his men to a gunboat near by, and, with four volunteer oarsmen, went to their rescue. He made several trips under a heavy fire of shot and shell, and succeeded in landing the entire party on the opposite bank of the river. For this act of gallantry he was promoted by his Colonel the first vacant captaincy in the regiment.

In the autumn of 1865 he met with a sad bereavement in the loss of his wife, whom he had married while on a visit North in April of that year. While on her way to join him in Florida she was lost at sea on the steamer D. H. Mount. Under the mental depression which followed he contracted malarial fever, and being incapacitated for further service, he resigned his commission and came North. Soon after his recovery he commenced the study of dental surgery, and entered into practice with his father-in-law. Desiring to fit himself more thoroughly for the practice of his profession, he took up the study of medicine and entered the Long Island College Hospital, where he was graduated as a physician and surgeon in 1876. He has been for a number of years engaged in the practice of his profession in Brooklyn.

In 1881 he received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the Thirteenth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Volunteers, but after two years' service he was compelled to resign, owing to the pressure of his professional engagements.

In 1868 he married the only sister of his first wife. They have one child, named Herbert Bowers Brush.

Notwithstanding his professional engagements, Dr. Brush has found time to devote to benevolent and religious undertakings. He has been for a number of years Superintendent of Plymouth Sunday School, connected with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and is an active worker in the ranks of the G. A. R. He was one of the charter members of Post 327, and its first surgeon. He was one of the "Casket Bearers" connected with the Guard of Honor who first took charge of the remains of Gen. Grant at Mount McGregor. He continued at his post from August 1 to the fifth of the month.

WILLIAM E. CARSHAW

Was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the twenty-fourth of December, 1842. He received a liberal education at the public schools of his native city. After leaving school he entered the law office of Judge John Dakerman. On the eighteenth day of April, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Regiment New York State Militia, as a private, for three years, and participated with the regiment in the following engagements, viz.: Bull Run, Binns Hill, Falmouth, Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, Groveton, Manassas Plains, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Port Royal, Reynolds Crossing, Chancellorsville, Seminary Hill and Gettysburg.

At the battle of Gettysburg he was wounded by a shell, causing amputation of the left leg, and was honorably discharged, November 12, 1863, after two years and a half service in the army.

On the first day of January, 1865, he married Mary A. Cooper, daughter of Capt. Edmund Cooper, of Brooklyn. He has five children living.

He joined the G. A. R. in 1866, and was a charter member of Wadsworth Post, No. 4, the second post organized in King's county; he was Adjutant two terms, and Senior Vice-Commander one term. He is also a charter member of Post 327 of Brooklyn, and chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Carshaw served in the detail of Maj. Tait, from 8 to 11 p. m., on the 4th August, while the remains of Gen. Grant lay in state at the Capitol. He was also on duty at New York from 2 to 5 p. m. on the 6th, and had charge of the detail during those hours, and on the 8th from 5 to 8 a. m., last guard in charge of Major Tait.

GEORGE J. COLLINS.

First Lieutenant Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, was born October 25, 1839, in New York City.

While still a youth removed with his guardians to Brooklyn, having, when only six years of age, lost both his father and mother.

Enlisted April 19, 1861, as private in Company E, Twelfth New York State Militia. Served with that command until its muster out of service, and re-enlisted as private Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, August 14, 1862, for the war.

Was promoted in September, 1862, to be Sergeant-Major; in November, 1862, to be Second Lieutenant, and in March, 1864, to be First Lieutenant. He served as Acting Adjutant for a considerable period, and for a while as Acting Assistant Inspector-General, in the department of the South, and when not thus engaged, was for most of his term of service in command of his company, and was its senior officer at its muster out of service.

Served in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and in front of Washington in 1861-2, siege of Suffolk, pursuit of Longstreet, Gordon's Division in General Keyes' operations against Richmond in the spring and summer of 1863, the army of the Potomac from Williamsport, until the month of August, 1863, when General Gordon's division was sent to Morris Island, South Carolina, and took part with his regiment in all its varied and important duties there performed. Was in the night attack on Forts Johnson and Simpkins, Charleston Harbor, July 3, 1864, and was one of the few who succeeded in landing his boat; battle of Honey Hill, South Carolina, November 30, 1864; battle of Deveau's Neck, S. C., December 6, 1864; action of Pocataligo bridge, December 9, 1864; December 29, 1864, engagement near Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and

in all the operations, engagements and campaigns in which his regiment was engaged.

February 23, 1865, an order was issued by command of General Sherman, designating the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers as a permanent garrison for the city of Charleston, making the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Little its military commander. Paragraph II designated Company H, with its officers and men, as a permanent provost guard, and the duties thus devolving upon him in a captured city were arduous and difficult, and performed in a manner meeting the commendation not only of his superior officers but of the citizens generally. In addition he was presiding magistrate at the City Court, Charleston, to which position he was appointed by Major-General John P. Hatch.

He was mustered out of service with his regiment June 30, 1865, having served continuously in the field for thirty-nine months.

He was elected Alderman of the Twenty-first Ward in 1882, and re-elected a district Alderman in 1883, which office he now holds; has long been a trustee in the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and connected with several local organizations, social, charitable and benevolent, and is in every sense an appreciated and public-spirited citizen. Has been engaged in the blank book manufacturing business since the war closed.

SECOND LIEUTENANT PHILIP S. CLARK

Was born in New York City September 25, 1844. He was educated in the Williamsburg Grammar School. He left school to join the army. He was enrolled as private in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, September 4, 1862, for three years. On the ninth of December, 1863, he was transferred to Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Volunteers as Second Lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was attached to the First Division and Twelfth Army Corps. In 1863 his regiment was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland in the West. He took part in the battles of Dallas, Resacca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Pilot Knob, Culp's Farm, Cassville and Peach Tree Creek. He accompanied Sherman's army in the march to the sea, participating in all the engagements, and on its return, after the capture of Savannah, Ga., took part in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, S. C.

At the battle of Culp's Farm, Ga., he was wounded in the head, and at the battle of Bentonville was hit by a shell and run over by an ammunition wagon. He was disabled and incapacitated for further service, and remained in the hospital until he was mustered out with his regiment in June, 1865.

While he served as Second Lieutenant, after he joined the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, he did not receive his commission, as he was constantly on the march and unable to attend to the matter. For several months after the close of the war he was unable to attend to his ordinary business duties, in consequence of his wounds. For a number of years past he has been engaged as ship-broker in New York city.

Lieutenant Clark was formerly a member of Rankin Post, No. 10, and was one of the charter members of Post 327.

He formed one of the Relief Guard while the remains of General Grant lay in state at Albany August 4, and in New York August 6, and from 2 to 5 A. M. on the 7th, and officer in command of Guard from 5 to 8 P. M. on the 7th.

RICHARD CASSIDY

Was born in New York City on the twenty-eighth of February, 1844. At the breaking out of the war he was a resident of Morris County, N. J.

On the twenty-ninth of May, 1861, he enlisted as private in G Company Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, for three years. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Fight, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, and Wilderness. At Spottsylvania he was wounded through the left ankle, and confined in the hospital at Washington, D. C., from May 14 to July 19, 1864. He was mustered out of service as sergeant on the 9th of August, 1864, at Trenton, N. J.

He subsequently removed to Brooklyn. In 1868 he married Margaret Scott, of Brooklyn. They have had eight children, seven living, viz., Mary, Margaret, Ellen, William, Richard, Loretta, Catharine; the eldest, Benny, deceased.

On the twelfth of September, 1872, he was appointed patrolman in the Brooklyn Police Department.

Mr. Cassidy was formerly a member of Rankin Post, No. 10, and was one of the charter members of Post 327.

WILLIAM COWAN

Was born at Staten Island, N. Y., September, 1843. He lost his parents in childhood and was left dependent on his own resources.

In August, 1861, he enlisted as private in Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, for three years. He was dis-

charged the following October, and August 13, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, for three years or the war. He participated in the siege of Suffolk, Va., and in the operations against Richmond under General Keyes. The same year he participated in the operations of General Gillmore at Folly, Coles and Morris Islands, S. C., up to April, 1864; in the batteries against Charleston and forts in Charleston Harbor, until October, 1864, in the battle of Honey Hill, Deveau's Neck and Pocotaligo. At the latter place he was wounded in the thigh by a minie ball, and sent to the hospital at Beaufort, where he remained for several weeks. He was mustered out of service on June 30, 1865.

He removed to Brooklyn in 1867, and in 1868 he married Miss Hannah Collum, of Brooklyn. They have three children, viz., Lillie B., William Henry and James Garfield.

In 1875 he established the business of house painting. He was formerly a member of James H. Perry Post G. A. R. He was one of the charter members of Post 327. He accompanied the detail sent to guard the remains of General Grant at Mount McGregor, being appointed under Order No. 23, July 28. He served on the detail of Adjutant Price at Albany, and continued on duty as member of the Relief Guard until the closing of the exercises at Riverside Park, August 8.

THOMAS M. CHAMBERLIN

Was born in Perrineville, Monmouth Co., N. J., on the eighteenth of November, 1840. Previous to the war, he was employed in the dry goods house of Lord & Taylor, New York.

On the twenty-eighth of May, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company E (Captain B. L. Trafford), Seventy-first Regiment New York State Militia for three months. On the seventeenth of June, 1863, he enlisted in Company E (Captain Frank E. Worcester), Seventy-first Regiment New York State Militia for thirty days. On the second of September, 1863, he was mustered in as corporal of Company D Thirty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers for three years. His regiment was attached to the Eleventh Corps, Army of the Potomac, which with the Twelfth was afterwards consolidated and formed the Twentieth Corps, commanded by General Hooker, and was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, Tenn.

Mr. Chamberlain participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Tenn., and Rocky-face Ridge, Ga. At the latter place, on the eighth of May, he was wounded in the left hand, resulting in the loss of his forefinger and contraction of the others. He was sent to the Jefferson General Hospital, at Jeffersonville, Ind., where he remained for about four months. He was then detailed for special duty in the

Provost Marshal's office at Jeffersonville, Ind., where he continued until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., on the twenty-seventh of May, 1865, by command of General J. M. Palmer.

He returned to New York and resumed his connection with the house of Lord & Taylor. In April, 1869, he formed a copartnership with Mr. G. Hartman in the produce commission business in West Washington Market, under the firm name of Chamberlin, Hartman & Co., which is still continued.

In 1867, he married Hannah E. Mount, of Hamlet, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. They have two living children, viz.: Ella L. and Willard P.

GENERAL CHRISTIAN T. CHRISTENSEN

Was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, January 26, 1832. His parents were very moderately situated as to worldly goods, but they were industrious, intelligent and affectionate, and secured to their children the very best education they could afford—much better, indeed, than usually falls to the lot of children in their station of life. In 1846 young Christensen accepted a position with a dry goods firm in the Danish city of Elsinore, then, when the famous Sound Dues were being levied there, a commercial place of considerable importance. Here he remained until 1850, when, by the advice of Mr. Edward Bech, Danish consul at New York (then on a visit to Denmark), he emigrated to New York, where he arrived on the 10th June, 1850. He accepted here the position of bookkeeper with the firm of Davis & Henriques, large wine importers, and remained with them until they gave up business at the close of 1855. He then became a partner of the note brokerage firm of Pepon, Nazro & Co., with whom he remained until the breaking out of the war. He had always taken a great interest in the welfare of his Scandinavian countrymen, and was, for many years prior to the war, President of the Scandinavian Society of New York, an association formed for literary and social purposes, to keep up the memories of the old Fatherland, and to furnish a rendezvous where young Scandinavians might find recreation and kind counsel. When the war broke out, the patriotic fever extended to this Society, and three days after the fall of Fort Sumter, Christensen formed a company, which joined the First New York Volunteers, and included every unmarried member of the Society. Christensen was elected First Lieutenant, and the regiment was ordered, after only three weeks' drilling at a camp on Staten Island, to join General B. F. Butler's forces at Fortress Monroe. The details of his military career are given below.

On his return from the war in 1865, he accepted the position of

confidential clerk with the large coffee and tea importing firm of B. G. Arnold & Co., New York, in which he was admitted as a partner in 1868, and remained until the spring of 1877, when he accepted an offer, at an unusually large salary, to become Cashier of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, owned by the famous "bonanza" firm of Flood, O'Brien, Mackay and Fair. He remained at San Francisco one year, and then went to New York to organize a branch of the Nevada Bank. Here he remained another year, when the connection was dissolved by the expiration of the terms of his contract, and he accepted the position he now occupies, of Manager of the Banking House of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

He was married March 19, 1853, to Miss Emmy Laura Schott, a native of Brooklyn of Danish descent, and their union has been blessed with nine children: Ophelia, born in 1854; Frederick, born in 1855; Dagmar, born in 1858; Waldemar, born in 1860; Canby, born in 1864; Laura, born in 1866; George, born in 1868 (died same year); Hope, born in 1870; Violet, born in 1872.

The oldest daughter is married to Dr. A. M. Mathias, and resides at Westington Springs, Dakota. The oldest son is married to Miss Rosalie Paine, and resides in Brooklyn. The second daughter is married to Mr. Frederick Bagoë, a Danish gentleman in the drug business in New York. The two elder sons are active members of the National Guard. Frederick entered the Twenty-third Regiment twelve years ago, and is now Assistant Adjutant General (with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel) of the Third Brigade. Waldemar is Corporal of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, in which he has served seven years. He was recently offered a Captaincy in the Fourteenth.

General Christensen served for many years, prior to his departure for California, as Danish Consul and acting *Charge d'Affaires* at New York. He was for many years, up to the time he left for California, a Director in the American Exchange National Bank, in New York, and a member of the Executive Committee of the American Missionary Association. He is President of the Brooklyn Citizens' Excise League, Director of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, and has been for thirty years a member, and for ten years a prominent officer of Plymouth Church (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor). He is also a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was for several years a Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, and was the pioneer in the beautiful and now rapidly growing Park district, where he built his present homestead on the corner of Eighth avenue and President street. He takes an active interest and part in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, especially in Home Rule for Brooklyn, irrespective of party obligations, and although an ardent Republican ever since the formation of the party, he believes that good men and good measures should always be considered above party obligations. He is a prominent member of the Citizens' League of Brooklyn. He is blessed with robust health,

and an even, cheerful temper, and has great capacity and fondness for work.

MILITARY CAREER.

1861.

April 23—Commissioned First Lieutenant Company I, First New York Volunteer Infantry.

June 10—Took part in the battle of Big Bethel, Va., *the first engagement of the war.*

July 23—Assigned to duty as Provost Marshal at "Camp Butler," Newport News (near Fortress Monroe), Va.

Aug. 5—Assigned to (additional) duty as Aid-de-camp to Brigadier General John W. Phelps, commanding "Camp Butler."

Nov. 5—Commissioned Captain First New York Volunteer Infantry.

Dec. 31—Assigned to duty as Aid-de-camp to Major General John E. Wool, commanding Department of Virginia.

1862.

March 8—Present at Newport News, Va., during the bombardment of that camp by the iron-clad "Merrimac," and other rebel ships of war, and a witness to the famous engagement the following day between the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor."

April 9—Appointed Provost Marshal of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.

July 17—Commissioned Aid-de-camp, with rank of Major, to Major-General Wool, commanding Eighth Army Corps.

1863.

March 11—Commissioned Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Major, of the Department of the East (headquarters New York city), Major-General Wool commanding.

Sept. 18—Transferred to duty under Brigadier-General E. R. S. Canby, in the office of the Secretary of War, Washington.

1864.

May 11—Commissioned Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to Major-General E. R. S. Canby, commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi (headquarters New Orleans, extent of command from Mexico to Iowa, strength 160,000 men).

1865.

March 13—Commissioned Colonel by brevet "for faithful and meritorious services."

March 13—Commissioned Brigadier-General by brevet "for faithful and meritorious services."

April 10 and 13—Took part in the storming (and, for a month previous, in the siege), of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, Alabama, the principal fortifications of the city of Mobile, *the last engagements of the war.*

1865.

July 22—Honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army, after four years and three months continued service, during which he had only been granted seventeen days leave of absence, and been sick for three days.

1868.

Nov. 30—Created by the King of Denmark Knight of the Order of Dannebrog (the name of the Danish flag, an order instituted in the year 1214), and decorated with the golden cross of the Order.

1873.

March 6—Decorated with the military silver cross of the Order.

1879.

July 17—Commissioned Major Thirteenth Regiment National Guard, State of New York.

Aug. 18—Commissioned Brigadier-General by brevet, N. G. S. N. Y.

Dec. 19—Commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, Thirteenth Regiment.

1880.

July 12—Commissioned Brigadier-General, N. G. S. N. Y.

For one year after the resignation of Major-General James Jourdan in command of the Second Division National Guard of the State of New York.

1885.

July 29—Resigned from the National Guard of the State of New York, and honorably discharged, with a flattering letter from the Adjutant-General.

MAJOR B. R. CORWIN.

The name Corwin is derived from the Welch word, *Côr-ween*, meaning "white stone."

Matthias Corwin, the American ancestor of this branch of the family, landed at Ipswich, Mass., in 1630, and ten years later moved to Southold, L. I., where he was one of the leading men and a large property holder. Richard, the grandfather of Major B. R. Corwin, was one of the patriots who, in 1775, signed the "engagement to support Congress," known as the "Articles of Association." He served through the War of the Revolution, and was present at the battle of Yorktown, and at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

Major B. R. Corwin, the subject of this sketch, was the son of William H. Corwin. He was born in Belleport, Suffolk County, L. I., on September 16, 1833. He received a good common school and academic education. Previous to the war he was engaged in the jewelry business. He entered the army as First Lieutenant of Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, on July 9, 1861, Colonel James H. Perry, a West Point graduate,

commanding. He was at the time a resident of Brooklyn. He was with the Sherman expedition, which sailed from Fortress Monroe in October, 1861, under sealed orders for the South, and took part in the capture of Port Royal, November 7, 1861; the engagement at Coosa River, January 1, 1862; the siege and capture of Fort Pulaski, April, 1862; assault of James' Island, July, 1862. On May 22, 1863, General R. Saxton received orders from the War Department to organize colored troops in the Department of the South, and requested Lieutenant Corwin to take command of the camp for recruiting, with the rank of Major.

On retiring from the Forty-eighth Regiment he received the following testimonial from his old comrades in arms:

FORT PULASKI, Ga., February 24, 1863.

To Lieutenant B. R. Corwin:

SIR—The undersigned officers of the Forty-eighth N. Y. S. Volunteers having learned your intention to leave our regiment, wish hereby to express our regrets, losing, as we do in you, not only an upright and agreeable friend and companion, but also an efficient, brave, and skillful officer.

[Signed]

LT. COL. JAMES M. GREEN.

MAJOR D. W. STRICKLAND.

ADJUTANT A. W. GOODSELL.

QUARTERMASTER IRVING M. AVERY.

SURGEON J. L. MULFORD.

ASST. SURGEON P. H. HUMPHRIES.

CAPTAIN LOUIS H. LENT.

" W. L. LOCKWOOD.

" WM. B. COAN.

" JAMES O. PAXSON.

" ANTHONY ELMENDORF.

" SAMUEL M. SWORTWOUT.

" NEVE A. ELFWING.

CAPTAIN JAMES FARRELL.

" ROBERT S. EDWARDS.

LIEUT. FRED HURST.

" THEO. C. VIDAL.

" WM. J. CARLTON.

" SAMUEL H. MOSER.

" CHRISTOPHER HALE.

" GEORGE L. SMITH.

" WILLIAM BARRETT.

" A. F. HOWLAND.

" JAS. A. BARRETT.

" JOHN A. FEE.

On May 22, 1863, he was mustered out of the volunteer service, and was commissioned Major of the Thirty-fourth U. S. Col. Infantry. He afterwards participated in the engagement at Pocotaligo, the capture of Morris' Island, the capture of Jacksonville, and other engagements in Florida, in 1863 and 1864, the assault and capture of Fort Wagner, capture of Fort Sumter, siege and capture of Charleston. After three years and three months' service he was discharged by Special Order 325, War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C., September 30, 1864, on account of physical disability.

He was married on July 9, 1857, to Miss Jane E. Scott, of Huntington, L. I. They have two children, viz.: Thomas S. and Jennie S.

Major Corwin was one of the charter members of Post 327. After the death of General Grant Major Corwin was appointed one of the thirteen members of the special Guard of Honor at Mount McGregor, and continued in that capacity until the close of the obsequies at Riverside, on August 8, 1885.

HENRY CAMP.

Nathaniel, the American ancestor of Mr. Camp, came to America prior to 1639, and soon after settled in Milford, Conn. He and his two brothers were probably the progenitors of all those bearing the name in this country. Nathan Camp, father of our comrade, was a veteran of the war of 1812, and died about four years since aged 86 years.

Henry Camp, the subject of this sketch, was born in Norwalk, Conn., March 9, 1824. He received a liberal education in the ordinary branches and studied music under several prominent professors. He afterwards engaged in business.

Previous to the war he was a member of Company A (Old Light Guard), Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. State Militia. This regiment was among the first to volunteer in defense of the Union, and was mustered into service April 19, 1861, six days after the surrender of Fort Sumter. Mr. Camp participated with his regiment in the first battle of Bull Run. The regiment was not only prominently mentioned by the *Illustrated London News*, but the exact position of the regiment was shown in the illustration of the battle.

After Mr. Camp returned from the army he became a member of the law firm of Nettleton, Gilbert & Camp, 111 Broadway, New York. In 1865, as the war was about closing, Mr. Camp chartered a steamer and took a load of merchandise to Savannah, Ga., to meet Sherman's army. This was a successful venture. He shortly after purchased 10,000 acres of timber land in Clinch Co., Ga., on the line of the Atlantic and Gulf road, opened a turpentine orchard and erected saw mills. This did not prove to be a fortunate investment.

For several years past Mr. Camp has devoted himself to the musical profession, in which he has been eminently successful. He was Musical Director in the First Presbyterian Church, New York City, for twenty-four years, and left it to accept the same position in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, which he held for fifteen years. He is at present Musical Director in Hanson Place M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

Mr. Camp joined U. S. Grant Post, 327, soon after its organization, and has since been active and earnest in promoting its advancement. He, with other comrades of this Post, went to Mount McGregor to take charge of the remains of General Grant after the death of the distinguished soldier. The body was in his charge when Mrs. Grant, leaning on the arm of her eldest son, viewed the remains for the first time after being prepared for burial. When the funeral ceremonies were held at the Drexel Cottage, Mount McGregor, Mr. Camp was selected to conduct the musical services, by the special request of the family and Dr. Newman.

Mr. Camp married in 1847, Anna, daughter of Matthew Armstrong, of New York City. Six children were born to them; two sons deceased in childhood. Two of those now living are married—one to Mr. George H. Russ, the other to Mr. George Werrenrath, at present residing in Copenhagen, Denmark. He has two unmarried daughters, viz., Isabel and Mary.

MARTIN DEMAREST

Was born in New York city on the sixteenth of December, 1845.

Removed to Hoboken, N. J., when an infant.

Enlisted on the twenty-third of August, 1862, when but sixteen years of age, in Company F, Twenty-first Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, which participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Hooker's reconnaissance in force across the Rappahannock, at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. He was appointed Colonel's orderly soon after his enlistment, and served in that capacity throughout his term of service.

Was discharged on the nineteenth of June, 1863, by reason of expiration of service.

Removed to Brooklyn in May, 1874. Has been bookkeeper and cashier with the importing house of Du Vivier & Co., 49 Broad street, New York, over twenty-one years. Was married on the seventh of April, 1869, to Elizabeth T. Fountain, of Brooklyn. Has two children: Edward M. and Cora E. Is Regent of Fulton Council No. 299, Royal Arcanum, and Collector of Welcome Lodge No. 41, Order of the Golden Chain. While the remains of Gen. Grant were at Albany, August 4, Mr. Demarest was a member of Cranston detail. First Relief at Albany, August 4th, 5 to 8 p. m.; on August 5th, at New York, 8 to 11 a. m.; on the 6th, 8 to 11 p. m., and 5 to 8 p. m. on the 7th. He also accompanied the Post to Riverside on the 8th.

CAPTAIN JOHN A. EGOLF

Was born in Alleghany City, Pa., on the fifteenth of August, 1840. Previous to the war, in 1860, he joined E Company, Fourteenth Regiment New York State Militia. On the eighteenth of May, 1861, he enlisted for the war and went with his regiment to the front. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, and during the engagement was struck on his leg with a piece of shell. He had in his pocket five dollars in silver pieces. The force of the shell welded two half dollars together and thus prevented serious injury to his leg. He subsequently took part in the engagements at Rappa-

hannock Bridge, White Sulphur Springs and Second Bull Run. While lying down along the skirmish line during Second Bull Run, he was stepped on by a frightened horse and injured, so that he was confined to the hospital for a month. His brother, Thomas, was wounded in the same battle and died of his wounds. At the battle of Gettysburg, Mr. Egolf received a ball in his right leg, and his brother, William, was killed—both serving at the time as corporals of the colors guard.

In October, 1863, Mr. Egolf was commissioned Second Lieutenant. He participated in all the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment was engaged, including the Wilderness, from May 5, to May 23, 1864; when his term of service having expired, he was mustered out with his regiment. Soon after his return home, he was elected Captain of his company.

In 1868, he married Miss Lydia Johnston, of Brooklyn. They have one child, named Frank J.

CHARLES EDMONDSON

Was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, on October 7, 1843. He subsequently removed to New York City.

On August 16, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company H, Thirtieth New Jersey Volunteers for three years. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Kelly's Ford, Suffolk, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. He accompanied Hooker's army to the south-west and took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Peach Tree Creek, Resacca, Cedar Mountain, and siege and capture of Atlanta. He accompanied Sherman's army in the March to the Sea, and was in all the engagements of that campaign, including the capture of Savannah and the subsequent engagements at Deep River and Stillwater.

After the battle of Antietam he was made Corporal, and at Maryland Heights was made Color Sergeant, and served in that capacity for two years and three months. He was mustered out June 8, 1865, under General Order 77.

In March, 1873, he married Miss Catharine Kenner, of New York City. They have three children, viz.: Mary Jane, Margaret and Cordelia.

He removed to Brooklyn in 1875, and subsequently became a member of Rankin Post, No. 10. He withdrew with others and was one of the charter members of Post 327. He was appointed on the "Relief Guard," under Order No. 6, while the remains of General Grant lay in state at Albany, and served at intervals until the closing ceremonies of August 8. He was a member of David A. Pitcher's detail which was on duty at the City Hall, New York, the night previous to the funeral.

FRANK H. FLETCHER

Was born in Washington, D. C., on the twenty-second of May, 1842, and was educated for the United States Navy at Washington Navy Yard. On the twenty-second of October, 1860, he was appointed Third Assistant Engineer in the Navy, and was soon after assigned to the U. S. Steamer Powhattan, then in command of Captain (afterwards Admiral) D. D. Porter. In February, 1861, the ship was ordered to Pensacola, Fla., and subsequently joined the blockading squadron off Pensacola, and all the passes of the Mississippi River, thence to Mobile, and from there was ordered to cruise in search of the rebel privateer Sumpter. After a cruise of ten months, the Powhattan was ordered home. Mr. Fletcher was then ordered to the gunboat Tahoma, which subsequently formed a part of the East Gulf blockading squadron. She was at Tampa Bay, Cedar Keys, Appalachicola, and at the mouth of the Suwanee river, Fla.

While lying off Cedar Keys, Fla., Mr. Fletcher joined an expedition fitted out to bombard St. Marks, Fla. He assisted in the destruction of rebel property on shore. He was afterwards transferred to the gunboat Fort Henry, which was engaged in blockade service at Cedar Keys, Fla. In April, 1863, Mr. Fletcher was ordered to Philadelphia for examination for promotion. He was promoted Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the iron-clad monitor Passaic. He participated in all the engagements around Charleston harbor, including the bombardment of Forts Sumter, Wagner and Fort Craig; also the batteries on Morris Island, Fort Moultrie and other sand batteries on Sullivan's Island, also Fort Johnson and Castle Pinckney. At the termination of Sherman's "march to the sea," he was on blockading service at Warsaw Sound, and the harbor of Savannah. He was afterwards transferred to the Ticonderoga, on which he remained until the close of the war. He subsequently made a three years' cruise in the Brazil and African squadron on the gunboat Kansas. He was thence ordered to the gunboat Huron. He resigned on the sixth of February, 1869.

In 1882, he accepted a position as machinist in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

ALBERT H. FROST

Was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 13, 1843. Was educated at the public school in Brooklyn. Previous to the war he was engaged in the gent's furnishing trade. He enlisted on the second of September, 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, as a private, for three years. Participated in the second battle of Williamsburg, Crump's Cross Roads, Bermuda Hundred, Drury's Bluff, and Cold Harbor. After the latter

engagement he was prostrated with fever, and sent to the Balfour United States General Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., confined for some months; after becoming convalescent, was detached from the regiment, and served as clerk in the private office of Surgeon J. H. Frantz, U. S. A. He remained on detached service at Balfour United States General Hospital at Portsmouth, Va., and was mustered out of service under general order of the War Department, dated May 21, on the fifth of June, 1865, as corporal. Returned to his old business (gents' furnishing) in New York City, after the close of the war. In 1878 he was appointed to the Register's Department of the Brooklyn Post-office. He was subsequently transferred to the Postage Stamp Department, which position he still holds.

In 1869 he married Mary C. Pehl, of Brooklyn. They have two living children, viz., Albert W. and Joseph T.

Mr. Frost was one of the charter members of Post 327. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, American Legion of Honor, and the Knights of Honor.

He formed one of the Guard of Honor at the Grant obsequies. Was in Cranston's detail at New York, August 5, from 8 to 11 p. m., and on Major Tait's detail, August 8, from 2 to 5 a. m.

LIEUTENANT ANTHONY FIALA

Was born in Austria, State of Bohemia, January 17, 1838. He came to America in 1854, and engaged in the business of diamond setting.

On the twenty-second of July, 1861, he enlisted as private in E Company, First New York, known as Lincoln Cavalry. He participated in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Winchester, Hanover C. H., Fair Oaks, "Seven Days' Battles," White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Chantilly, Antietam and Fredericksburg. On Meade's retreat from Winchester, he was wounded in the right leg, and confined in the hospital at Bedford, Pa., and afterwards at Bloody Run.

He rejoined his regiment, after the battle of Gettysburg, and remained until the expiration of his term of service. In January, 1864, he re-enlisted in the same regiment, as corporal. He afterwards participated in the Raid to the White House, siege of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad and Cedar Creek. He accompanied Sheridan on his famous raid and participated in the battle of Five Forks, Sailor's Creek and all the subsequent engagements up to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He then returned to Petersburg, and was commissioned First Lieutenant "for gallant and meritorious services on the field, and during the war." He was mustered out of service, on the twenty-seventh of June, 1865, and resumed his former business.

In 1869, he married Annie Kohout, since deceased, and in 1872, he married Amelia Jennie Kohout, a cousin of his first wife. He has two children, by his first, and two by his second wife, viz.: Anthony, Annie, Louis and Minnie.

Mr. Fiala formed one of the Relief Guard, August 4, while the remains of General Grant lay in state at Albany; and served on Major Tait's detail from 8 to 11 p. m., on the seventh in New York, he served from 2 to 5 a. m. and from 2 to 5 p. m.

REV. I. M. FOSTER.

POST CHAPLAIN IN CHIEF OF NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT,

Was born in Verona, Oneida county, New York, December 20, 1844. He was educated at the Saughoit Seminary, Oneida county, N. Y., and afterwards received private instruction from a tutor. He had not completed his education, and was not yet eighteen years of age, when the stirring events of 1861-2 led him to sacrifice all personal considerations and offer his services in defense of the Union. On September 3, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, for three years, and took part in every action in which his regiment was engaged, until he was taken prisoner. Among the engagements in which he participated were Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford, Brandy Station, Aldie, Culpepper Court House, Bristow Station, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Gettysburg, Hanover Court House, Hunterstown, and the Wilderness. At the latter place he was captured by the enemy and taken to Lynchburg, thence to Danville, and finally to Andersonville, where he remained until the autumn of 1864. He was then with a number of others conveyed to Florence, South Carolina, and not long after made his escape. He, with a companion who escaped at the same time, made his way to the Great Pedee river, and attempted to descend in a boat. They had both determined not to be captured alive by citizens, but they came suddenly upon rebel pickets who were guarding the river, and, without a moment's notice, were brought to a "Halt!" only a few rods from shore. They were well treated by their captors, and purposely delayed on their journey to Florence, and were frequently visited by their captors while in prison, and provided with many delicacies. Mr. Foster remained in confinement at that place until February, 1865, when he was sent to Wilmington, North Carolina, and paroled. He was mustered out of service June 7, 1865.

On his return, at the close of the war, he resumed his studies, and in 1869 he was ordained as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the State of Virginia, where he remained for four years.

He was then transferred to the State of New York, and has since been stationed at the following places, viz.: Italy, Bellona, Seneca Castle, Phelps, Waterloo, and Brooklyn.

On August 17, 1871, he married Miss Julia E. Mosher, of Red Creek, New York. They have three children, viz.: Carlton H., George Leon, and Mabel L.

Mr. Foster first became connected with the G. A. R. in 1869, while residing in Virginia. He afterwards joined Gordon Granger Post, No. 7, at Phelps, N. Y., of which he was elected Chaplain. He served as Chaplain of the Department of the State of New York in 1881, and as Chaplain in Chief of the National Encampment for 1882-3. He joined Post 327 by transfer in 1884.

Probably no man connected with the G. A. R. is better known as a public speaker than Mr. Foster, and whether his address is one or two hours long, the interest of his audience remains unabated.

REV. D. O. FERRIS

Was born at New Rochelle, N. Y., on the fifteenth of March, 1837. He was prepared for college at Armenia Seminary, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and was graduated at the Baltimore College of Surgery in 1852. He entered the department of Dental Surgery, and subsequently was with Dr. E. S. Parmaly, of New York.

He commenced practice in Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1854. Remaining there for a time, he removed West, and practiced in Chicago and Peoria, Ill., until 1857.

In 1859 he entered the ministry of the M. E. church, and immediately commenced preaching, and was stationed at Morrisania, N. Y. At the breaking out of the war he was stationed near Peekskill, N. Y. He raised a company for the war, and subsequently enlisted, and was appointed Chaplain in November, 1861. He accompanied the Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers to the front, being at the time unattached. He was engaged for some months in general recruiting service, and in August, 1862, was appointed chaplain of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment New York Volunteers, attached to the Metropolitan Brigade. He accompanied his regiment on Banks' Expedition to Louisiana, and took part in the battle of Bisland, and subsequently the siege and capture of Port Hudson. After the capture of Port Hudson, he was on detached service until August, 1864, when he resigned and entered again the regular work of the Methodist ministry, within the bounds of the New York East Conference, and was stationed at Sag Harbor, L. I.; Huntington, L. I.; Hempstead, L. I.; De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn; Waterbury and Bridgeport, Conn.; Fiftieth street, New York city; Washington street, Brooklyn; Bristol, Conn.; Bay Shore, L. I.; and South Second street, Brooklyn, E. D.



J. N. FREEMAN, M. D.

In 1859 he married Miss Frances E. Dakin, sister of General Thomas S. Dakin, of Brooklyn, N. Y. His wife has since deceased, leaving two children, viz., A. Louise, and H. Clay Richardson. On September 21, 1885, his daughter, A. Louise, was married to W. A. Hulse, M. D., of Bay Shore, L. I., and resides at that place. On the thirteenth of October, 1885, he married Mrs. Ella H. Mott, of Bay Shore, N. Y. He has been a Companion of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion since 1879, and Chaplain of the Commandery for six years, as well as in active connection with the G. A. R. since its organization, and served one term as Department Chaplain of the State of Connecticut.

JOHN N. FREEMAN, M. D.

Samuel, the American ancestor of this branch of the Freeman family, came from Devonshire, Eng., in 1639, and settled in Watertown, Mass., where he and his descendants were conspicuous in the early history of that locality. Some of the descendants afterwards removed to New York. The great-grandfather of Dr. Freeman was a sea captain of some celebrity, and resided at Poughkeepsie, New York, previous to the American Revolution. Dr. Freeman's father, a Baptist minister, was born in Worcester, New York, and subsequently removed to Ohio, and settled on a part of the Connecticut Western Reserve.

Dr. J. N. Freeman, the subject of this sketch, was born at La Grange, Ohio, on August 4, 1831. His education was acquired mainly through his own exertions. He attended the Normal Institute at Norwalk, Ohio, and subsequently taught school and pursued his medical studies at the same time. He was graduated at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in 1857. The same year he married Lorine, daughter of James Reynolds, of New York City. She deceased in 1873, leaving no children.

Soon after his marriage he moved to Morris, Grundy Co., Ill., where he continued the practice of his profession until 1861. He went to England and studied in the London hospitals. In July, 1862, after the breaking out of the war, he returned and soon after offered his services to the Government. He was first engaged as Acting Assistant Surgeon, without commission. On August 21, 1862, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Fifth New York Volunteers (Duryea's Zouaves), and continued on duty with this regiment until the expiration of its term of service. On June 21, 1863, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, and remained with it until January 11, 1864. He was then commissioned Surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixth New York Volunteers, his rank dating from January 4, 1864. He served with this regiment until the close of the war. He

took part in the battles of Second Bull Run, Monocacy, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, Bloody Angle, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Tolopotomy, Weldon Railroad, Cedar Creek, siege and capture of Petersburg. His regiment was continually engaged during the seven days previous to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He was honorably discharged on July 1, 1865.

He soon after returned to Morris, Ill., and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1866 he was elected Coroner of Grundy Co., Ill. While filling this position a man was arrested and confined in jail, and afterwards taken out and hung by a mob. Dr. Freeman, as Coroner, gave his report in accordance with the facts. His life was threatened, but he did his duty fearlessly. In 1865 he was made Health Commissioner, and held the position for four years. He removed to Brooklyn in 1869, where he has since built up an extensive practice, and enjoys the confidence and friendship of his numerous patients. On the organization of St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, in 1871, he was appointed Visiting Surgeon, which position he still holds.

In 1877 he made an extended European tour, visiting Egypt and the Soudan. He made careful notes during his journey, and on his return he delighted his numerous friends by a very interesting lecture on the result of his eight months' travels.

In 1880 he married Miss Emma L. Seaman, of Brooklyn. Dr. Freeman has been for many years an active member of the Hanson Place Baptist Church. In 1884 he joined Post 327, and is interested in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the G. A. R.

PETER W. FAGAN

Was born in Ireland on the first of November, 1834. He came with his parents to America when a child, and settled in Brooklyn. He entered the United States Navy as apprentice, on the third of January, 1849. His first service was on the receiving ship, North Carolina. On the thirteenth of February, 1853, he was ordered to the United States frigate, Macedonian, as landsman, and went in her on the Japan Expedition under Commodore Perry. He remained on the Macedonian for three years, and was promoted to purser's steward. He returned in August, 1856, to Boston. In February, 1857, he joined the United States frigate, Niagara, and assisted in laying the Atlantic cable. In the fall of 1858, the Niagara was ordered to Monrovia, Africa, with a number of captured slaves. July 6, 1859, Mr. Fagan joined the frigate, San Jacinta, as engineer's yeoman, and was on her when Mason and Slidell were captured. On the eleventh of December, 1861, he was appointed Master's Mate, and assigned to the United States ship St. Louis. Cruised on the coast of Europe, and returned to Port Royal,

S. C., in 1863. He was promoted Acting Ensign in November, 1862, and detached for picket duty in Charleston harbor. Took part in all the engagements in and around Charleston harbor, until the surrender of that place. On the morning of the evacuation he, with others, visited the rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and induced him to go to the church and offer prayer for the President and people of the United States.

Ensign Fagan remained in the navy until March 20, 1868, when he was honorably discharged, with the thanks of the department, having served upwards of nineteen years. He has since then held various positions in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and is at present engaged in the steam engineer's department.

On the 9th of March, 1865, he married Margaret J. Rowe, of Brooklyn, N. Y., by whom he has four children.

LIEUT. JOHN V. GRANT

Was born in New York City, May 2, 1837, where he resided until 1857, when he moved to Brooklyn, N. Y.; he enlisted in the Fifth Independents Battery Light Artillery, New York State Volunteers, on the fifteenth day of August, 1861, as a private, and served in the Army of the Potomac in the following battles: Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Golden's Farm, Glendale, Malvern Hill, June and August; Antietam, Fredericksburg, December, 1862; and May, 1863, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run and Spottsylvania, and in the Army of the Shenandoah under General Sheridan, in the following battles: Winchester, Fisher's Hill, New Market and Cedar Creek.

He was honorably discharged as a First Lieutenant, on the fifteenth day of July, 1865.

He married Mary Eliza Purdy, of Greenpoint, L. I., on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1869. They have had three children, two of whom are living, viz.: George Edgar and Edith Louise.

GENERAL THEODORE BURR GATES

Was born at Oneonta, in Otsego Co., N. Y., fifty odd years ago. His father was of English and his mother of Scotch extraction. He was educated in the common schools of his town, at the Spafford Select school of Cooperstown, and the Gilbertsville Academy. He studied law with the late Hon. Erastus Cooke, and was admitted to the bar at Kingston, in Ulster County, in 1849.

He was commissioned Paymaster in the Twentieth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., September, 11, 1854; Captain of engineers in the same

regiment, December 5, 1854. He was subsequently promoted to the Majority of the same regiment, and on the 28th day of April, 1861, marched with his regiment, it having volunteered for a three months' tour of duty, to the front.

The regiment was stationed along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with headquarters at Annapolis Junction. On the first day of June, Lieutenant-Colonel Hiram Schoonmaker resigned and Major Gates was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

On the 29th of June the regiment was ordered into Baltimore and divided into two battalions, Colonel George W. Pratt with the right wing at the Custom House, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gates with the left at Bank street and Broadway.

The three months' term of service having expired, the regiment took up its homeward march on the 30th of July, and arrived at Kingston on the second day of August.

On the fifth of August the field officers, George W. Pratt, Colonel, Theodore B. Gates, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Jacob B. Hardenburgh, Major, with many of the old line and staff officers, began the work of reorganization of the regiment for three years' service, and on the 25th day of October, 1861, the regiment, 987 strong, reembarked for its second tour of duty, reaching Washington on the 27th.

The regiment crossed into Virginia and reported to General McDowell, by whose orders it proceeded to Upton's Hill and became a part of General Wadsworth's brigade. Here drilling, picket duty and occasional foraging expeditions into the enemy's lines occupied the time of the command until the final departure in March, 1862.

At the second battle of Bull Run Colonel Pratt was mortally wounded and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Gates, who, upon the death of Colonel Pratt, was commissioned Colonel of the regiment and continued to exercise that command until his resignation in November, 1864.

In his history of the battle of Gettysburg, General Doubleday, speaking of a change of front made by General Morrow's brigade, on the ridge near where General Reynolds fell in the first day's fight, says: "It could do so with impunity, as it was behind a ridge which concealed its left flank from Hill's Corps, and was further protected in that direction by two companies of the Twentieth New York State Militia, who occupied a house and barn in advance, sent there by the Colonel of that regiment, Theodore B. Gates, whose skill and energy were of great service to me during the battle."

Speaking of the battle of the third day, and of the charge by Pickett's Division, General Doubleday says: "Before the first line of rebels reached the fence it was obliged to pass a demi-brigade under Theodore B. Gates, of the Twentieth New York State Militia * * * They were closely followed up by Gates' command, who continued to fire into them at close range. This caused

many to surrender, others to retreat outright, and others simply to crowd together."

In speaking of events a little later in the fight, he says: "At first, however, when struck by Stannard on the flank, and when Pickett's charge was spent, they (the enemy) rallied in a little slashing, where a grove had been cut down by our troops to leave an opening for our artillery. There two regiments of Rowley's brigade of my division, the One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania and the Twentieth New York State Militia, under Colonel Theodore B. Gates, of the latter regiment, made a gallant charge and drove them out. Pettigrew's Division, it is said, lost 2,000 prisoners and 45 battle flags on the left."

After the army crossed the James, in June, 1864, Colonel Gates was assigned to the command of "the post and defences of City Point," with his own regiment and several other bodies of all arms of the service under his command. This command embraced the defensive works around City Point, the depot of supplies for the army, the passenger and transport boats arriving and departing, the patrol of the harbor, for which purpose a steamboat was employed, the inspection of passes, etc.

In November, 1864, Colonel Gates resigned. The officers and men of his regiment united in a very complimentary testimonial to him, in which they said, among other things:

"The officers and men of your command approach you with feelings of deep regret on this occasion. We are well aware that it is no unusual occurrence for an officer who has faithfully done his duty, to retire from his command, leaving behind him some of his old companions, and almost always bearing with him the regard and esteem, as also the affection of his men. But it has yet to be learned that any officer has ever left behind him in the field, a body of men who more sincerely and deeply feel the loss they are sustaining, than do the officers and men of the Twentieth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

"Having been so long together, having fought side by side; having endured hardships together, now that you leave us you carry with you the most profound esteem, the sincerest regard, and, above all, the deep affection of your fellow soldiers.

"It is, beyond all question, a matter which concerns us deeply, for we feel that in losing you, we lose one whose sympathies have ever been with us, whose voice has always cheered us, whose smile has always encouraged us, and while we have failed in our duty, we well know that you have never failed in yours.

"We make no allusion to your career as a gallant soldier, that is recorded in the hearts of your men. * * * Trilling as may seem to you this small tribute of our esteem and affection, be assured it is dictated by warm and loving hearts towards one whose life and career among us has proved him to be a true Patriot, a brave Soldier, and an earnest minded Christian Gentleman.

"It may, perhaps, be some slight satisfaction to you to know that it is to your example we are indebted for much that is good in us. * * * It may be a greater satisfaction to you to be assured that that example shall always stand before us. * * * in an earnest endeavor to sustain the enviable reputation which you have conferred on our regiment.

"And, since the storm of battle for you has passed, may the future which lies before you be as bright and glorious in its result as the past has been distinguished by your nobleness and valor."

In 1867 General Gates was appointed by Governor Fenton one of the commissioners on the part of the State of New York to adjust and settle the claims of the State against the United States, for expenses incurred in the organization, subsistence and transportation of troops in the war, pursuant to chapter 357 of the laws of 1867. General John B. McKeon, afterwards Chief Justice of Utah, was the other commissioner.

General Gates was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. in May, 1881, and was commissioned on the tenth of that month, with the brevet rank of Major-General. From November, 1883, until May, 1884, he was in command of the regiment. In February, 1885, he resigned. In forwarding his resignation, General Barnes, commanding the Thirteenth regiment, endorsed it as follows: "General Gates is one of the most distinguished officers in the service of the State. He first joined the Twentieth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., September 11, 1854, and eventually, after passing the intermediate grades, became Colonel of that regiment September 29, 1862. In the meantime the Twentieth was mustered into the armies of the United States, and did excellent duty during the Civil War. The services of its commander were recognized by high praise from his superiors and by his appointment as Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., March 26, 1865. On February 6, 1867, General Gates was appointed Major-General of the Fifth Division, N. G. S. N. Y., a position which he resigned March 26, 1873. Having removed to Brooklyn he yielded to the solicitations of the officers of this regiment and accepted the comparatively modest rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, which he has filled with entire satisfaction, greatly contributing to the efficiency and prosperity of this command. This resignation is forwarded with sincere regret that General Gates finds it necessary to withdraw from a position which he so much adorns."

Adjutant-General Farnsworth, in communicating to General Gates the acceptance of his resignation, says: "I beg to assure you that the sentiments of esteem and regret at your withdrawal from active service, expressed by your commanding officer in forwarding your resignation, are shared by the Commander-in-Chief, who is fully sensible of the loss of an officer of your long and valuable experience, both in the field and in the National Guard."

Upon retiring from the active regiment, General Gates was elected Colonel of the Uniformed Veteran Association of the Thirteenth Regiment, which position he now holds.

BREVET MAJOR GENERAL QUINCY A. GILLMORE,
U. S. A.,

Born in Black River (now Lorain), Lorain County, Ohio, February 28, 1825, of mingled Scotch, Irish and German extraction.

He entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1845; was graduated at the head of his class July 1, 1849, and promoted in the Army to Brevet Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, July 1, 1849. Served as Assistant Engineer in building Forts Monroe and Calhoun, for the defense of Hampton Roads, Va., 1849-52; at West Point, N. Y., attached to the company of Sappers, Miners and Pontoniers, 1852-56; at the Military Academy (Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, September 5, 1853), as Asst. Instructor of Practical Military Engineering, November 15, 1852, to September 15, 1855; Treasurer September 1, 1855, to September 11, 1856, and Quartermaster September 1, 1855, to September 15, 1856; as Assistant Engineer in the construction of Fort Monroe (First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers July 1, 1856), Va., 1856, and in charge of the Engineer Agency at New York, for supplying and shipping materials for fortifications, etc., 1856-61, and in charge of fortifications in New York harbor 1857-59.

Served during the rebellion of the seceding States, 1861-66; as Chief Engineer of the Port Royal Expeditionary Corps, 1861-62, being present (Captain Corps of Engineers, August 6, 1861,) at the descent upon Hilton Head, S. C., November 7, 1861, to January, 1862; as Commander of the Union forces and Chief Engineer of the siege of Fort Pulaski, Ga. (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel April 11, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Fort Pulaski, Ga., during its siege, bombardment and capture, February 19 to April 11, 1862, visited the fort under a flag of truce and arranged the terms of its capitulation April 11; on sick leave of absence May to July, 1862; engaged in assisting the Governor of New York in (Brig.-General U. S. Volunteers, April 28, 1862) forwarding State troops, August 13 to September 12, 1862; in command of District of Western Virginia September 28 to October 14, 1862, and of the First Division, Army of Kentucky, October 14, 1862, to January 25, 1863; in command of District of Central Kentucky, January 25 to April, 1863, and of the U. S. forces at the battle of Somerset, Ky., March 30, 1863 (Brevet Colonel, March 30, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Somerset, Ky.); on leave of absence April to May, 1863; in command of the Department of the South, June 12 (Major Corps of Engineers, June 1, 1863), 1863, to April, 1864, and of the Tenth Army Corps, July 16, 1863, to June 17, 1864, being engaged in command of the operations against the defenses of Charleston, S. C., comprising the descent upon Morris Island July 10; bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumter August 17-23, and Nov. 4-10, and siege and capture of Fort Wagner, July 10 to September 7, 1863; in

command of the Tenth Army Corps, in operations (Major-General U. S. Volunteers, July 10, 1863, for the distinguished skill, ability and gallantry displayed in the operations under his charge in Charleston Harbor, the descent upon Morris Island, the reduction of Fort Sumter, and the taking of Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg) on James River near Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 5 to June 17, 1864, being engaged in actions of Swift Creek, May 9, and near Chester Station, May 10, 1864; assault and capture of the right of the enemy's intrenchments in front of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; defense of Bermuda Hundred May 18 and 20, 1864, and reconnaissance of the enemy's lines before Petersburg, June 9, 1864; in command of the Divisions of the Nineteenth Army Corps in defense of Washington, D. C., July 11, 1864, and in pursuit of the enemy under General Early till July 14, 1864, when he was severely injured by the fall from his horse; on sick leave of absence on account of injuries, July 16 to August 21, 1864; as President of a board for testing Ames' wrought iron cannon October and November, 1864; on tour of inspection of Fortifications from Cairo, Ill., to Pensacola, Fla., November 28, 1864, to January 30, 1865; in command of the Department of the South, February 9 to November 17, 1865 (Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Ft. Wagner, S. C.; Brevet Major-General U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on Morris Island, S. C., July 10, 1863, and the bombardment and demolition of Fort Sumter); as assistant to the Chief of Engineers, in charge of the Third Division of the Engineer Bureau, at Washington, D. C., December 5, 1865, to November 8, 1866 (resigned volunteer commission of Major-General, December 5, 1865); as member of a Special Board of Engineers to conduct experiments in connection with the use of iron in the construction of permanent fortifications, September 11, 1866, to May 18, 1867; of Board for examining and improving the Washington City Canal, March to July, 1866; as Superintending Engineer of the fortifications on Staten Island, N. Y., November 15, 1866, to the present time (Lieutenant-Colonel Corps of Engineers, January 13, 1874); as Superintending Engineer of the fortifications in Hampton Roads, Va., August 8, 1874, to the present time; as Superintending Engineer of the fortifications at Beaufort, N. C., from December 18, 1867, to September 30, 1882, and of Fort Caswell, mouth of Cape Fear River, N. C., Forts Sumter, Moultrie, and Johnson, and Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, S. C., Forts Pulaski and Oglethorpe, Savannah River, Ga., and Fort Clinch, Fernandina, Fla., from December 18, 1867, to the present time, and of Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla., December, 18, 1867, to August 20, 1884 (Colonel Corps of Engineers, February 20, 1883).

Member of Board of Engineers to report upon the ship canal to connect the Mississippi River with the Gulf of Mexico, 1873-74; of Board of Engineers to report upon the James River and Kana-

wha canal project, 1874; President of Board for testing Gatling Guns for the flank defense of fortifications, 1874; by executive appointment, member of Board to test the strength and value of iron, steel and other metals, 1875; named in Act of Congress, member of Commission on repavement of Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., 1876-77; member of Board to examine into and report upon the foundation of the Washington National Monument, Act of August 2, 1876; Member of Board of Engineers on improvement of Charleston Harbor, S. C., 1878-84; of Board of Engineers on improvement of Savannah Harbor and River, Ga., 1879 to 1884; of Board of Engineers on improvement of Pass Cavallo Inlet, Aransas Pass, and bay and entrance to Galveston Harbor, Texas, 1879-84; by executive appointment, is at the present time President of the Mississippi River Commission, created by Act of Congress of June 28, 1879; President of Board of Engineers on the further improvement of Cape Fear River, N. C., 1881-85; of Board of Engineers on the improvement of the Potomac River, in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., 1882-85; member of Joint Board of Army and Navy officers to report upon an interior coast line of water ways for the defense of the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard, 1884-85; member of Board of Visitors for the Engineer School of Application at Willetts' Point, N. Y., 1885, and member of several other Boards and Commissions.

In charge, at the present time, of the improvements of the following named rivers and harbors, viz.: Charleston Harbor, S. C., Savannah Harbor and River, Ga., Brunswick Harbor, Ga., entrance to Cumberland Sound, Ga. and Fla., Wappoo Cut, S. C., the Ashley, Edisto and Salkahatchie Rivers, S. C., and Savannah and Altamaha Rivers and Romerly Marsh, Ga., and recently in charge of surveys for a ship canal from the St. John's River to the Gulf of Mexico, and for a steamboat route from the St. John's River *via* Topokalija Lake to Charlotte Harbor and Pease Creek, Fla., and of the improvements of the bar at the mouth of St. John's River, Fla., Volusia Bar, and the St. John's River between Lake George and Lake Moncor, Fla.

Civil History—Member of Board of Civil Engineers to select plan for a railway bridge over the East River at Blackwell's Island, February, 1877; of Boards to examine and report on the bulkhead wall, North River, New York, 1876 and 1881; named in act of New York Legislature member of a Commission to locate Gilbert elevated railroads in New York city, 1872.

Degree of A. M. conferred by Oberlin College, Ohio, 1856, and of Ph. D., by Rutgers College, New Jersey, June 19, 1877.

Author of a work on the "Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski, Ga.," 1862; of a practical treatise on "Limes, Hydraulic Cements and Mortars," 1863; of "Engineer and Artillery Operations Against the Defenses of Charleston in 1863;" of a practical treatise on Roads, Streets and Pavements, 1876; of a practical treatise on

"Coignet-Béton and Other Artificial Stones," 1871; of a work on "The Comparative Strength, Specific Gravity and Ratio of Absorption of the Building Stones of the United States," 1875, and of a memoir on the subject of sea coast defenses, 1881.

As Judge at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876, made special reports on various Hydraulic Cements and Artificial Stones, and on Brick Making Machinery, Brick Kilns, Pavements, &c. Author of articles on Bitumen, Cements, Bricks, Sewers, Dredging and Scouring, Kilns and Roads and Pavements in Johnson's New Universal Cyclopedia, of "Dredging in Ocean Bars," and on "Obstruction to River Discharge by Bridge Piers," in Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine, and of other papers on scientific subjects.

General Gillmore is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, member of Board of Experts to examine pavements, and recommend new pavements for the city of Philadelphia, 1884; a member of the Board of Civil Engineers to estimate the cost of New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad, 1881.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEER JAMES HARE

Was born in England, on the twenty-fourth of June, 1832, and came to America, when a child. Previous to the war, he followed the occupation of patternmaker. On the nineteenth of August, 1863, he enlisted in the United States Navy as Assistant Engineer, and was assigned to the gunboat "Mary Sanford," then forming a part of the blockading squadron off Charleston harbor, his ship assisted in the capture of blockade runners, and participated in all the engagements in and around Charleston harbor. She was subsequently ordered to St. Andrews Sound, Ga. While on service at that point, Mr. Hare accompanied an expedition up the Saltilla river to destroy a saw and rice mill. The expedition was fired on from rebel rifle pits and the pilot was killed. The expedition returned to the station, and the ship was subsequently ordered to Charleston, where she remained until the close of the war. Mr. Hare was honorably discharged in September, 1865.

In October, 1869, he was appointed foreman in charge of the pattern shop connected with the Brooklyn Navy Yard. His long term of service affords the best evidence of his ability, and of his appreciation by the Navy Department.

In 1867, he married Miss Jane Crummev, connected with one of the oldest families in Kings County.

WILLIAM H. HORTON

Was born in White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y., on the thirtieth of October, 1841. On the twenty-second of August, 1862, he enlisted for three years in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, as private. He was subsequently promoted to corporal, and then to sergeant.

Some time after being mustered in, his regiment was transferred to the Artillery service, and known as the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery, and was attached to the Third, Fifth and Twenty-fourth Army Corps. The regiment, however, continued to do infantry duty.

Mr. Horton participated with his regiment in the battles of the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Laurel Hill, Spotsylvania C. H., Ellison's Farm, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, Horse Shoe Bend, Cedar Grove, Cold Harbor, and siege of Petersburg. He remained with the army until the expiration of his term of service, and was honorably discharged in July 3d, 1865. He returned to civil life, and has been for some years attached to the Naval Office at the port of New York.

On the 6th of October, 1869, he married Miss Celia Gedney. They have six children, viz., Marvin N., Wilbur T., Frederick W., Roderick G., Clifton D., and Edith.

Mr. Horton served as a member of the Relief Guard on Major Tait's detail, 8 to 11 p. m., August 4, while the remains of General Grant lay in state at the Capitol, and on the seventh at New York, from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

SERGEANT W. B. HARTOUGH

Was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the twenty-sixth of February, 1839.

On the twenty-ninth of August, 1862, he enlisted for three years as a private in Company I, One Hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers. He went with his regiment to the front, and participated in the engagements at Charles City C. H., Crump's Cross Roads, and several skirmishes.

On the first of July, 1864, his regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, and with it he took part in the battle of Drury's Bluff, and siege of Petersburg. The brigade to which his regiment was attached, took possession of the heights of Petersburg. He subsequently took part in the engagement at Fort Harrison and Chapin's Farm. The brigade to which he was attached was the first to enter Richmond after its capture. He was mustered out of service

with his regiment as First Sergeant on the nineteenth of June, 1865, and discharged at Hart's Island on the first of July following.

He was for a number of years after the war engaged in the crockery business. His present location is 823 Myrtle avenue.

In 1866 he married Margaret Hickey, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have one child, named Walter B. Jr.

Mr. Hartough served in the Relief Guard from 11 p. m. on the fourth, to 2 p. m. on the fifth of August, while the remains of Gen. Grant lay in state at Albany. He also served in New York from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. on the seventh.

CHARLES F. HAMMELL

Was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on the sixth of January, 1837. He removed to New York in 1852.

On the eighteenth of August, 1862, he enlisted as corporal in K Company, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, for three years. He participated in the second battle of Williamsburg, Chapin's Farm, Crump's Cross Roads, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Swift Creek and Cold Harbor. After the latter engagement, Mr. Hammell was on detached service by order of General Butler in the Provost Marshal's office, Department of Virginia and North Carolina. He had charge of a camp of distribution at Bermuda Hundred, and remained there until the capture of Richmond. He was subsequently appointed Commissary of Libby Prison by Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Ordway, at that time Provost Marshal General. Mr. Hammell remained there until June 15, 1865, and then returned to his regiment, which was mustered out of service at Manchester, Va., June 19, 1865.

In 1867, he married Mary Hemphill, of Philadelphia. They have one child, named William E.

Mr. Hammell is Treasurer of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment War Veteran Association. He was formerly a member of Rankin Post No. 10, G. A. R.

Mr. Hammell was among the first who went to Mount McGregor, July 26, to guard the remains of General Grant. On the fifth, at Albany, he was on Adjutant Price's Relief from 5 to 8 a. m., again on the sixth, 5 to 8 a. m. and 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. again on the seventh in the morning and evening.

COLONEL E. O. HOTCHKISS

Inherits from his ancestors that military ardor and enthusiasm that has made him one of the most efficient officers of the National Guard. His paternal and maternal great-grandfather fought in the War of the Revolution.

Col. Hotchkiss was born in New York City on the sixth of November, 1832. He was educated at private schools and completed his course at the New York University Grammar School.

He first became connected with military affairs under the old militia system, and in 1862 he assisted in organizing Company D of the famous Twenty-third Regiment. He joined as private and rose rapidly from the grades of non-commissioned officer to that of First Lieutenant. He served with his regiment in the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaign of 1863. He served with the Twenty-third Regiment at East New York, doing guard duty over the Empire Brigade (Spinola's); also during the riots of 1863 he did guard duty at Atlantic Dock and other points. In 1865 he was attached to the staff of Brig.-Gen. Jesse C. Smith, commanding Eleventh Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., as Major of Engineers, and while serving in this capacity was detailed by Gen. Smith to raise a battery for the brigade. With his accustomed energy and enthusiasm he succeeded in raising the Howitzer Battery, now known as the Gatling or Third Battery, N. G. S. N. Y. He continued in command of this battery with the rank of Major for several years, serving at the same time on the staff of Gen. Smith. He is now Colonel, commanding Twenty-third Regiment Uniformed Veteran Battalion N. G. S. N. Y. He is also senior First Lieutenant of the Old Guard of New York city.

In 1855 he married Miss Rachel E. Smith of Boston, Mass. They have five children, viz.: Charles S., Augusta M., Genevieve S., Annie Lee and Thomas F.

His eldest son, Charles S., has already served a full term in the National Guard.

Colonel Hotchkiss is still in the prime of life; strong, robust, with perfect physique; he looks every inch the soldier.

SECOND LIETT, JAMES HANDS

Was born in Ireland in 1843. He came with his parents to America in 1850. On September 3, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Seventieth Regiment New York Volunteers, and was made Sergeant. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant by Gov. Seymour October 5, 1863. He took part in the battles of Suffolk, Brewster's Station, Rappahannock Station, Spottsylvania, Wilder-

ness, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Tolopotomy, and siege of Petersburg. At the latter place he was wounded and sent to the hospital at City Point, thence to Alexandria, Va. He was honorably discharged August 27, 1864.

In 1872 he married Mary Doolin, of Brooklyn. They have five children, viz.: Mary, John, Regina, Loretta, and Annie May.

Mr. Hands was one of the early members of Post 327. He was appointed a member of the "Relief Guard" while the remains of General Grant lay in state at the Capitol in Albany, and continued on duty at regular intervals until the body was deposited in its temporary resting place at Riverside Park. He served on Major Tait's detail August 8 from 5 to 8 A. M., this being the last detail before the march to Riverside.

FRANKLIN HERBS

Was born at Hempstead, L. I., on June 11, 1847. He enlisted as private in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, on August 21, 1862. He was then but 15 years of age. In the fall of 1863 his company was transferred to the One Hundred and Seventh New York Infantry. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was afterwards sent with the Twentieth Army Corps to Sherman's Army in the West, and took part in all the engagements of that corps, including the battles of Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, siege and capture of Atlanta. He accompanied Sherman in his "march to the sea," and took part in all the engagements of that campaign. After the capture of Savannah he was detailed as Provost Guard to General Jackson, commanding first division, Twentieth Army Corps. He continued in that position until he was mustered out of service on June 5, 1865, at Elmira, N. Y.

In 1872 he married Miss Phoebe J. Baldwin, of Hempstead, L. I. They have four living children, viz.: Clarence A., Henry E., Ida E., and Franklin, jr.

He removed to Brooklyn soon after the close of the war. He has been for upwards of twenty years connected with the large furniture house of Frank Rolner & Co., New York.

He was formerly a member of Barbara Fritchie Post 11. On February 11, 1885, he joined Post 327. Under order No. 7 he was appointed one of the Relief Guard at the Capitol at Albany, and was first on duty with the Second Relief, August 5, under command of Adjutant Price. He remained on duty until the closing ceremonies at Riverside Park on the afternoon of August 8.

ADJUTANT ELIPHALET HENDRICKSON

Was born in Queens County, L. I., August 13, 1839. Previous to the war he was connected with the lumber business.

April, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Thirteenth Regiment N. Y. S. Militia, for three months. September 12th following he enlisted in Company G, Eighty-seventh Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, for three years. He participated in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Fight, including the battles of Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, and Malvern Hill. In September, 1862, the regiment was consolidated with the Fortieth New York (known as the Mozart) Regiment, the Eighty-seventh Regiment having been reduced by losses to such an extent as to be no longer effective. Mr. Hendrickson took part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run and Petersburg, and the other engagements leading to the final surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox.

He was promoted through the grades of non-commissioned officer, and in June, 1864, was commissioned Second Lieutenant; on October 8, 1864, was promoted First Lieutenant and Adjutant, continuing in this position until he was mustered out of service, June 27, 1865.

At the close of the war he renewed his former business. In 1877 he established the manufacture of packing boxes, which he has since continued.

In 1868 he married Lola Mercedes Reynolds, of New York. They have had one child, deceased.

Mr. Hendrickson is a member of Hillgrove Lodge, 540, F. A. M., of Rose Croix Chapter, R. A. M., and Olive Branch Council.

During the funeral obsequies of General Grant, while the remains laid in state at the Capitol in Albany and at the City Hall in New York, he formed one of the Relief Body Guard, and was on duty at Albany August 4 from 5 to 8 p. m., and on the 5th at 8 a. m.; the same day in New York from 8 to 11 p. m., and on the 7th he served on the detail of David A. Pitcher from 8 to 11 p. m. His portrait appears in Group 4.

JAMES P. HOWATT

Was born in Allegheny County, Pa., June 1, 1845. At the breaking out of the war he was serving his time as machinist's apprentice in the extensive iron and machinery works of Hewes & Phillips, at Newark, N. J.

On August 9, 1862, being then but seventeen years of age, he enlisted as private in Company D, Thirteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, for three years, or the war. On August 25, he, with other members of Company D, was transferred to Company I and mustered into the service. The transfer was voluntary; Company D having the maximum number of 102, while Company I was below the minimum. The transfer was made for the purpose of bringing the latter up to the standard; as soon as this was accomplished Mr. Howatt, with his other comrades, returned to Company D, and remained with that company to the close of the war; but having been mustered in with Company I, he and his comrades were ineligible for promotion in Company D, which they refused to leave. This change proved a barrier to the promotion he earned by his gallant conduct; he with fifteen others, officers and privates of his regiment having been mentioned in Regimental Orders for coolness and efficiency on the battlefield of Chancellorsville.

His regiment left Newark for the front on September 1, 1862, and was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Corps, Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Antietam his regiment lost 165 men killed and wounded. Mr. Howatt participated in the several engagements fought by the Army of the Potomac, notably the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. On the second day's fight at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, Mr. Howatt was wounded in the head and foot and was absent from his regiment until September 24, 1863, when he reported to his company for duty. In October following his regiment was ordered to join Gen. Sherman's army in the West, and was attached to the Twentieth Army Corps, commanded by Generals Hooker and Slocum. He subsequently participated in the following engagements of the Georgia campaign in 1864, viz.: Resacca, Cassville, Dallas, Pine Knob, Kulp's Farm, Kenesaw Mountain, Naney's Creek, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta from July 22 to September 1, Sandersville, November 26, 1864, near Savannah, December 6, 1864, capture of Savannah December 15 to 21. On the march of the army northward in 1865 Mr. Howatt took part in the battles of Averysboro, N. C., March 16, and Bentonville March 18.

Mr. Howatt was mustered out of service on June 24, 1865. He was for some years a member of Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, and withdrew with others to organize Post 327. After the death of General Grant he went with other comrades of Post 327 to Mount McGregor and formed one of the Casket Bearers of the Guard of Honor, and continued to serve in that capacity until the closing ceremonies at Riverside on August 8, 1885.

LIEUT. E. R. JOHNSON

Was born in New York City on December 1, 1837. Received a good common school and mercantile education. Early in life he exhibited a fondness for military drill, and on October 19, 1856, he joined the famous Seventh Regiment, and on April 19, 1861, immediately after the surrender of Fort Sumter, he went with his regiment to the front on thirty days' service. He again volunteered with his regiment, in May, 1862, for three months. On October 12, 1862, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company A, Third Regiment New York Infantry Volunteers, and enrolled for three years. He took part in the battles of Suffolk and Hanover Court House, Va., and was soon after ordered to join Gillmore's forces in South Carolina. He took part in all the engagements in and around Charleston Harbor, including the siege of Fort Sumter, the attacks on John and James Island, and the assault of Fort Wagner. He was wounded in the last engagement and confined in the hospital for several weeks. In 1864 he returned with his regiment to Virginia and participated in the battle of Bermuda Hundred. He was soon after discharged on the Surgeon's certificate of disability, and was mustered out on July 28, 1864.

In 1868 he married Miss Susan Adams, of Brooklyn. They have two living children (having lost one). Those living are Edna Louise and George Clark.

Mr. Johnson has been, for a number of years, engaged in business as custom house broker.

He joined Rankin Post, No. 40, G. A. R., in 1872, and on the organization of Post 327 he became one of the charter members. While the remains of General Grant lay in state at Albany he formed one of the "Relief Guard," and was a member of Major Tait's detail, August 4, from 8 to 11 p. m. On August 5, at New York, he was on duty from 11 to 2 a. m., and again on the 7th, from 2 to 5 p. m.

ANDREW JACOBS

Was born in Hingham, Mass., on the eighth of February, 1843. Previous to the war, he was engaged in farming.

On the second of August, 1861, he enrolled as private in G Company, Twenty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, for three years. He accompanied Burnside's Expedition to North Carolina, and took part in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, N. C., Camden and South Mills. His regiment was subsequently attached to the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Jacobs was taken sick at Newport News, and sent to Alexandria, where he remained in the hospital for about a month, and was then sent to St. Elizabeth Hospital

in Washington, and from there to Providence, R. I., where he was honorably discharged on the sixteenth of March, 1863.

In 1865, he came to New York, and entered the house of Stetson & Minot. In 1867, he became connected with the Assabet Manufacturing Company as its New York representative. He has continued in that capacity for eighteen years.

In 1871, he married Miss Mary E. Howe, of Brooklyn. They have one child, named Warren.

Mr. Jacobs keeps up his old army associations. He is a member of the Society of the Burnside Expedition and Ninth Army Corps.

Mr. Jacobs was one of the first who went to Mount McGregor, July 26, to guard the remains of General Grant. He was again on duty at the City Hall, New York, on the seventh from 8 to 11 A. M., and on the eighth from 2 to 5 A. M.

COL. WILLIAM A. JONES.

Deputy Collector of the port of New York, was born in the town of Lancaster, Canada, on September 25, 1834, his father being at the time a citizen of the United States and a resident of St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

The early life of Colonel Jones was spent on the farm, where his educational opportunities were limited to the common school. On reaching his majority the California gold fever was at its height, and young Jones started for the "land of promise" with visions of "golden opportunities." On his arrival in New York he found the people greatly excited over the Nicaragua Filibuster Expedition of Walker, who had attempted to seize one of the Nicaragua line of steamers and prevent the landing of her passengers, thus compelling her to return with them to New York. In consequence of this, the mail line of steamers put up the fare from \$150 to \$300. The financial resources of young Jones were limited, and after spending a few days in the metropolis, he was compelled to return home, a sadder if not a wiser man. He soon after this entered Franklin Academy, of which Professor Gorham was principal, and spent two years in preparing for college; at the expiration of this time promising inducements were offered him for engaging in business, and the former project was abandoned. He continued in business until the breaking out of the war. In the summer and fall of 1861 he assisted in organizing the Ninety-eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers. Owing to the sudden illness of his wife, and her extremely critical condition, he was compelled for a time to remain at home. In July of the following year, the health of his wife having greatly improved, he determined to sacrifice all personal interests and enlist for the war. He informed his partner of his purpose, and arranged his business affairs accordingly. Soon after

this an old class-mate, the late Major Wm. D. Brennan, visited his home in Malone, and after a brief interview the two entered Justice Allen's office and were sworn into the service as privates, on September 5, 1862. Together they commenced raising a company, and within ten days secured and mustered into the service one hundred and fifteen men. Mr. Jones was elected Captain, and his friend Brennan First Lieutenant. This company formed a part of the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment of New York Volunteers, and Captain Jones secured a place in the line as D Company. He went with his regiment to Washington and was on duty in front of Washington and near Fairfax C. H., during the winter of 1862-3. His regiment was subsequently ordered to Suffolk, and he took part in the defeat of Longstreet. In September, 1863, his regiment was ordered to Charleston, S. C., to reinforce General Gillmore. Captain Jones participated in all the engagements in and around Charleston harbor, including John, James, and Morris islands. In April, 1864, he returned with his regiment to Virginia and took part in the battles of Bermuda Hundred, Appomattox, Drury's Bluff, also the engagements in front of Petersburg, including the Mine Explosion. He subsequently took part in the battles of Cold Harbor, Chapin's Farm, and Fort Harrison. At the later engagement Captains Brennan and Ransom, of the One Hundred and Forty-second, each lost a leg, and Captain Ransom died soon after. Captain Jones was disabled by the dislocation of his left arm at the elbow and sent to Hampton Hospital. Having already served for two years, without a day's absence from his command, and being unfit for duty he applied to General Butler for leave of absence to visit his home. This was at first refused, but through the intercession of his Colonel (Curtis) he finally succeeded.

Soon after his return he was commissioned Major, and embarked on the steamer *Charles Thomas*, which sailed from Fortress Monroe under sealed orders. She encountered a heavy gale off Cape Hatteras, and in order to lighten her and prevent her from foundering, they were compelled to throw the horses overboard. On December 24 they reached a point just above Fort Fisher, and lay off shore awaiting orders to disembark. While there they witnessed the explosion of General Butler's "powder boat." Soon after this, by the aid of surf boats, Major Jones succeeded in effecting a landing with his command, and deployed across Federal Point. The telegraph lines were cut, in order to prevent communication with Wilmington. General Curtis, with the remainder of the brigade, moved down near the Fort, supported by a heavy fire from Admiral Porter's fleet. The fort could doubtless have been captured, but just as the prize was within their grasp, General Butler ordered the troops to re-embark, against the earnest protest of General Curtis and his officers. The expedition returned to Fortress Monroe. General Butler was soon after relieved from command, and General Alfred Terry appointed in his place, with

instructions to return immediately and take Fort Fisher. These instructions were complied with to the letter, and on January 15, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., the advance was ordered. The assault was led by General Curtis' brigade, which included his old regiment, the One Hundred and Forty-second New York, and the magnificent charge will never be forgotten by those who survived the terrible ordeal.

After six hours' of hand-to-hand fighting Fort Fisher surrendered. Lieutenant Colonel Barny, who commanded the regiment, was wounded, and Major Jones then assumed command. He was shortly after struck in the right leg by a piece of shell and knocked down. He was helped to his feet by General Curtis, who was soon after taken from the field, supposed to be mortally wounded, but subsequently recovered, and was immediately promoted to the full rank of Brigadier. For his gallantry on this occasion, Major Jones was soon after brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, and for a time was in command of the garrison at Smithville, N. C. He subsequently took part in the capture of Wilmington; thence moved across the state to Goldsboro, where a junction was formed with the forces of General Sherman. The city of Raleigh soon after surrendered, which was followed by the surrender of Johnson's army. Colonel Jones remained with his regiment until it was mustered out of service June 7, 1865. He was offered a commission in the regular army, but declined.

In May, 1879, having buried his wife, and met with reverses in business, he was induced to accept a position in the Naval Office of the port of New York. He was soon after promoted to entry clerk, and later to the position of Deputy Naval Officer, which position he held under and during the administration of Adison H. Latlin, Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell, and Silas W. Burt. Colonel Jones was made Special Deputy Naval Officer on July 25, 1878. On March 1, 1879, he was promoted to the position of Deputy Collector of the port, and on the 15th of the same month was assigned to duty as Chief of the Eighth Division, which includes the United States Public Stores and Appraiser's Department. This is one of the most important and difficult departments to manage connected with the collection of the revenue, and requires skill, tact and ability. No one who has ever filled the position has enjoyed the confidence and respect of the whole mercantile community to a greater extent than Colonel Jones. His long experience in the several branches connected with the Customs Service has familiarized him with every department and rendered him almost indispensable to the Government. His several promotions have been justly earned, and he has kept himself entirely aloof from politics. He is affable and pleasing in his manners, and is equally accessible to the honest laborer or the wealthy merchant. While exacting the strictest attention to duty from his several subordinates, he enjoys their confidence and esteem to a marked extent.

SERGEANT WILLIAM H. KERR

Was born in Edentown, N. J., on the sixth of June, 1840. Previous to the war he removed to Colebrook, Litchfield county, Conn.

On the twenty second of July, 1861, he was mustered in as private of Company I, Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, for three years. His regiment was attached to the First Division, First Brigade, Twelfth Army Corps, subsequently consolidated with the Eleventh, forming the Twentieth Army Corps.

He participated in the battles of Winchester and Cedar Mountain. At the latter place he was wounded by a shot through the neck, and confined in the hospital for three months. He afterwards took part in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, in 1863. After the battle of Gettysburg his regiment was sent west with Hooker's army, and participated in all the engagements leading to and following the capture of Dallas and Atlanta, including the battles of Resaca and Peach Tree Creek. He accompanied Sherman in his march to the sea, and took part in the battles of Ovensboro and Burtonville, and several small engagements resulting finally in the capture of Savannah, Ga. He continued with the Twentieth Army Corps in its northward march, participating in the battles of Goldsboro and Raleigh, and resulting finally in the surrender of Johnson's army.

He was mustered out as Sergeant at Hartford, Conn., on the 19th of July, 1865.

In 1866 he married Jennie A. La Rue, of New York. They have had two children, both deceased.

HENRY W. KNIGHT

Was born in England in 1847. His father died when he was an infant. In company with his mother he left England for Quebec in 1855; her death occurring soon after, he was left an orphan among strangers, dependent on the "cold charities of the world." He was "bound out" to live with a farmer in the Province of Quebec, who promised to educate, clothe and feed the boy, but he went to protest on all his promises; he didn't send him to school, he clothed him with his own cast-off clothing, and Henry looked more like a scare-crow than a living boy. So far as food was concerned, the only way he could get enough to eat was by keeping awake until the family had retired and were asleep, then to creep down stairs and help himself to what he could find in the cupboard.

After two years of this kind of treatment he ran away, and kept "running" till he reached Biddeford, Me., where, at the age of

twelve, he commenced to "paddle his own canoe." He worked as a printer's "devil" in the office of the *Union and Journal* of Biddeford, and in November, 1862, when not quite sixteen years of age, he enlisted as private in Company B, Seventh Regiment Maine Volunteers. He participated in several engagements, and on May 2, 1863, at the battle of Chancellorsville, was twice wounded. In the latter part of 1864 he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was on duty at the war Department in Washington on the night of President Lincoln's assassination. He took a prominent part in the scenes of that eventful night. Mr. Knight was mustered out of service under special order of the Secretary of War, July 5, 1865.

On May 5, 1869, he married Tressa O. Taylor, of Cincinnati, O. They have three children, namely, Glenma, Grace and Henry.

Mr. Knight has been for a number of years connected with one of the largest book publishing houses in the country. His residence is in Brooklyn.

He is one of the most useful comrades of U. S. Grant Post. In every enterprise connected with the Post requiring brains and money he is an important factor. He was chairman of the committee appointed to confer with Colonel Grant at Mount McGregor relative to the selection of a "Guard of Honor" to take charge of the remains of General Grant. Mr. Knight formed one of the "Guard of Honor," and remained at his post day and night, except the brief intermissions required for food and rest, until the last sad rites were performed on August 8, and the body placed in its final resting place at Riverside.

GEORGE KEYMER

Was born at New Utrecht, Long Island, May 25, 1838. His educational advantages were limited to the public school. He followed a seafaring life for some time previous to the war. On the 28th of August, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers. He participated in the second battle of Williamsburg, Baltimore Cross Roads, Bottom's Bridge, Charles City Court House, Bermuda Hundred, Church, Swift Creek, Arrowfield, Drury's Bluff, Proctor's Creek, Fort Darling, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Mine Explosion, Chapin's Farm, Fort Burnham, Fair Oaks, and capture of Richmond. Mr. Keymer was mustered out of the service as Corporal June 19, 1865.

He removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and subsequently engaged in the business of house framing. He is well known among the leading builders and contractors, who appreciate his skill as a workman and honor him for his integrity and honest dealing.

In 1858 he married Miss Maria Weeks, since deceased. In 1869 he married Miss Sophia Taylor, of Brooklyn. He has six living children, viz.: Rebecca C., Samuel W., William M., Florence E., Perry W., and Mary M. He lost one child about a year since, named George, Jr., a promising youth of twenty-four years.

Although a man of limited means, he is generous and sympathetic in his nature, and delights in doing good and in seeking to promote the happiness of his fellow men. He is a member of Ezel Lodge, No. 732, F. and A. M. He is also a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Veteran Association.

Mr. Keymer was one of the charter members of Post 327. He was appointed one of the "Relief Guard" while the remains of General Grant lay in state at Albany, and remained on duty until the body was deposited in its temporary resting place at Riverside Park. He composed one of the thirteen that were on guard the night previous to the funeral. His portrait is shown in Group 4, "Guard of Honor."

CAPTAIN B. FRANK KINSLEY

Was born in Manchester, N. H., October 6, 1840. His maternal grandfather took part in the war of 1812. After completing his education in the schools of his native city, Captain Kinsley removed to Boston, and when the war broke out was engaged in the mercantile business.

July 13, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company D, Twenty-third regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, for three years. He joined the regiment at Newbern, N. C., and took part in the several engagements which occurred in that locality, notably those of Kingston, Whitehall and Goldsboro. He afterwards went with his regiment to South Carolina, and was detailed for special duty at General Hickman's headquarters. On August 14, 1863, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and assigned duty in the Thirty-sixth Regiment U. S. C. T. He was promoted Captain July 22, 1864.

He returned to Virginia and took part in the battle of Newmarket Heights, the capture of Fort Harrison and the siege of Petersburg. He remained in front of Richmond until its capitulation. He subsequently removed to Texas, and was assigned duty in the Ordnance Department on the staff of General Clark, then on the Rio Grande. After General Clark was mustered out of service, Captain Kinsley was ordered to Galveston in charge of the Ordnance Department, where he remained until October, 1866. He was mustered out of service November 29, 1866.

In 1864 he married Miss Maria B. Kimball, of Manchester, N. H. They have two children, viz.: Benjamin H. and Frank J.

Captain Kinsley removed to Brooklyn in 1872. He has been for the last ten years engaged as railroad contractor.

He was mustered into Post 327 in 1885.

JOSEPH F. KNAPP, E-q.,

Has long been one of the prominent citizens of Brooklyn. The appointments of his home on the corner of Bedford avenue and Ross street in the Eastern District, are magnificent, including a combined music room and art gallery, unequalled in the city, if not in the country. Here have been given receptions, like the one commemorated in this volume, to noted public men; to the Bishops of the Methodist Church; to artists of renown, etc.; and here have been held various meetings of the leading men of the city, in furtherance of important public measures. The numbers that have been gathered upon these occasions have been greater than could perhaps be accommodated in any other private residence in the city.

¶ For twenty years past Mr. Knapp has been prominently identified with the Insurance interests of the country—for the last fifteen years as President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of New York; and for more than thirty-five years he has been an active Manager of the vast business of the Major & Knapp Lithographing Company. Besides these, he has been interested in the direction of various other insurance institutions, in banks, trust companies, manufacturing industries, etc.

Upon various occasions he has been proffered the nominations for the Mayoralty and Comptrollership of Brooklyn, and for the Legislature of the State. He has, however, persistently declined all offers of public preferment, confining himself to what he has deemed the equally pressing responsibilities of active private citizenship. In all important measures pertaining to the material, religious, or social interests of the city, he has for years borne a prominent and influential part.

He has furthermore taken special interest in all matters relating to the Grand Army, and out of his desire to perpetuate the record of the noble men, who in the hour of peril risked all for the integrity and perpetuity of the Union, has grown the willingness with which he has offered to serve them in any manner his time and opportunities would permit, of which the event here recorded is but a single illustration.

CAPTAIN MORTIMER LIVINGSTON

Was born in Delhi, Delaware Co., on the twenty-sixth of January, 1837. He is connected with the Livingstons, of Livingston Manor, one of the oldest and most prominent families in the State. He removed with his parents to New York, when a child, and was educated in the best private schools in the city. His military education was acquired while a member of the famous Seventh Regiment. In February, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company I, Fourteenth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, for three years. He participated in the "Seven Days' Fight," the battles of Antietam, Frederickburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg [he lost a brother in the latter engagement], Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Bloody Angle, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Tolopotomy and siege of Petersburg. In July, 1864, he was transferred to the One Hundred and Third Regiment New York Volunteers, and commissioned Captain. He accompanied Sheridan in his march up the Shenandoah Valley, and took part in the several skirmishes and engagements incident thereto.

On the twenty-second of February, 1865, he re-enlisted and was attached to the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment New York Veterans. He was soon after detailed in charge of Barracks B at Hart's Island and remained there until mustered out of service, May 1, 1865.

In 1863, he married Miss Maria Carter, of New York. They have six children, viz.: Francis G., Morgan Lewis, Katherine M., Robert J., Edward M. and Harold M.

In November, 1866, he was appointed clerk in the warehouse department of the New York Naval Office. He has since been promoted through the several grades to entry clerk.

He was one of the charter members of Post 327. He is also a member of the Seventh Regiment War Veterans, N. G. S. N. Y.

Captain Livingston served as a member of the Relief Guard, during the Grant obsequies from 11 p. m., on the sixth of August, to 2 p. m. on the seventh.

CAPTAIN ALBERT B. LINDSLEY

Was born in Morristown, N. J., on the twentieth of October, 1829. He removed to Brooklyn in 1845.

On the eighteenth of August, 1862, he enlisted as private in G Company, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, for three years; he was soon after promoted orderly sergeant. On the eleventh of December following, he was com-

missioned Second Lieutenant, and on the first of August, 1863, he was promoted First Lieutenant. He was commissioned Captain of Company H March 17, 1865, but he was not mustered. He was in the Second Division Eighteenth Army Corps, subsequently consolidated with the Tenth, forming the Twenty-fourth Corps. He took part in several engagements on the James river, notably that of Chapin's Farm. Lieutenant Lindsley was most of the time on detached service, acting as Engineer of the Brigade. After the consolidation of the Eighteenth and Tenth with the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, his First Division was transferred to the Army of the Potomac. He subsequently took part in the siege and capture of Petersburg. Fort Gregg was captured by the First Division, with which Lieutenant Lindsley was connected. The same Division led the advance in the pursuit of Lee, and engaged him at Reeve's Station, and was present at the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox. Captain Lindsley was mustered out of service at Richmond, Va., June 30, 1865.

He returned to Brooklyn, and not long after established the sash and blind business which he has since continued.

In 1850, he married Sarah Ann White, of Brooklyn. They have four children, viz.: Charles A., Clara A., Cornelia A. and Robert W.

The grandfather of Captain Lindsley was a Major of Engineers in the war of the Revolution. His father was an officer and his uncle was Captain in the Morristown Rangers in the war of 1812.

CAPTAIN THOMAS J. LINNEKIN

Was born in Booth Bay, Me., on the second of March, 1833, where he resided until he was twelve years of age, when he engaged in a seafaring life.

On the twenty-eighth of July, 1861, while in command of the schooner yacht *Protector*, on a voyage from Philadelphia to Matanzas, he was captured by the rebel cruiser *Gordon* (Captain Lockwood) and sent as a prisoner to Newbern, N. C., where he was tried before a Confederate marshal and released. He was offered great inducements to join the Confederate service as a blockade runner, but declined. He subsequently made his way north in a small row boat. On the fourth of August, 1861, he boarded the U. S. sloop-of-war *Savannah*, off Oregon Inlet, N. C., and took her mail to Philadelphia, arriving there on the sixth of August. He proceeded immediately to Washington with valuable information, and offered his services to the government. On the sixteenth of August, 1861, he was commissioned Acting Master in the U. S. Navy, and ordered to the U. S. steamer *Connecticut*, where he acted as Sailing Master and Coast Pilot. On the twenty-eighth of November, 1862, he took command of the U. S. gunboat *Currituck*. On the tenth, eleventh and twelfth of December, he participated in the battle of Freder-

icksburg in an engagement with the shore batteries on the Rappahannock river. He was subsequently made senior officer of Station II, Potomac Flotilla, where he remained until September, 1863. On the thirtieth of May, 1863, he commanded an expedition to Tappahannock, for the purpose of destroying a large amount of stores and provisions belonging to the Confederate government. The expedition consisted of the Currituck, Anacostia, Satellite and Primrose. The landing party were protected by the fire from the gunboats, and succeeded in destroying a large amount of property.

On the thirteenth of June, 1863, he, with his command, covered the crossing of Kilpatrick's cavalry on the Rappahannock river. During Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, Captain Linnekin was ordered with the Currituck to Havre du Grace, for the protection of that place and of the ferry-boat. The rebel cavalry was driven back by the fire from the Currituck; this at the time was the only railroad communication open between Washington and New York.

On the eighth of November, 1863, Captain Linnekin was appointed executive officer of the Receiving Ship Ohio, at Boston, where he remained for over six months, when he applied for active service, and was ordered to New Orleans. July 22, 1864, he was ordered to the command of the U. S. gunboat Tallahatchie, stationed on Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas, La., also Mississippi Sound. On the twenty-first of March, 1865, he was ordered to convoy transports with 15,000 troops up Fish River, Alabama, his vessel having been made the flag ship for the occasion, with Admiral Thatcher and General Canby on board. He was ordered to report with his vessel to the commanding officer in front of Spanish Fort, in Mobile Bay, where he was under fire for nearly three weeks, night and day. After the capture of Mobile, he was ordered, with other officers, to escort some 20,000 troops up the Alabama river to Selma. During the trip he had frequent engagements with the enemy. About the nineteenth of July, 1865, he was ordered to the command of the U. S. Ship Fearnot.

He was honorably discharged, with the thanks of the Department, on the ninth of December, 1865.

On the twenty-eighth of February, 1878, he married Miss Selena A. Cranston, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Captain Linnekin formed one of the Relief Guard that went up to Mt. McGregor during the Grant obsequies, and was on duty while the remains lay in state at Albany, and at the City Hall, New York. He also accompanied them to Riverside.

The father of Captain Linnekin was a soldier in the war of 1812.

SERGEANT JOHN LOWE

Was born in Ireland on the twenty-fifth of November, 1837. He came to America in 1859, and for a time resided in New York City.

On the fifth of September, 1859, he joined the United States Army as private, and was assigned to Battery F Third United States Artillery. He remained with this battery until February 8, 1867. At the breaking out of the war, he was stationed at Fortress Monroe. Up to August, 1864, he was with the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the battles of Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Hanover C. H., Ashland, White House, Winchester, Front Royal, Kearneyville, Shepardstown and Smithfield. At the close of the war he was sent to Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, where he was discharged as orderly sergeant, February 8, 1867, his term of service having expired. For his fidelity and courage he received the highest commendations from his commanding officer, and though serving only as a non-commissioned officer, he left a record of which he has just reason to feel proud.

In 1867, he married Catherine Cadden, of Brooklyn. They have six children, viz.: Robert Edward, John, Emma, Edward, Mary and Jennie.

On the fifteenth of September, 1872, he was appointed patrolman in the Brooklyn Police Department. He was promoted roundsman April 15, 1881, and sergeant June 9, 1884.

AUGUSTUS LIPPITT

Was born in Chatham, Columbia County, New York, on June 5, 1838. His early life was spent on the farm. For three years previous to the war he followed the sea in the East India trade.

In October, 1861, he enlisted in the United States Navy as ordinary seaman. He was assigned to the ship Powhattan, and soon after transferred to the Keystone State, which was ordered on a roving commission in pursuit of the rebel privateer Sumpter. She was afterward attached to the South Atlantic Squadron and engaged in blockading the coast of Florida and parts of Georgia. She captured the schooner Dixie off the North Carolina coast. Mr. Lippitt was placed on board of the captured vessel and returned in her to Philadelphia, arriving there in April, 1862. He was soon after commissioned Master's Mate, dating from January 18, 1862. He was ordered to the gunboat Cimмерone, which was soon after sent to co-operate with McClellan's army on the James River and convey the mails. She was constantly exposed to the fire of the sharpshooters stationed along the banks of the river. She was afterwards attached to the South Atlantic Squadron and ordered to

St. John's River, Fla., where she had several engagements with the shore batteries. She was ordered from there to join the squadron in Charleston harbor, where she took part in the bombardment of Forts Sumter and Moultrie and other fortifications in the harbor. She was afterwards ordered to Philadelphia for repairs, and thence to Warsaw Sound, Ga., where she participated in the capture of the rebel ram Atlanta, which proved a valuable prize to the captors, Mr. Lippitt sharing with others the division of the prize money. Owing to ill health he soon after resigned. Subsequently the Cimmerone captured the steamer Jupiter, and Mr. Lippitt returned on her to Philadelphia.

In 1875 he removed to Brooklyn. For the last ten years he has been connected with the lumber and planing mill known as the Phoenix.

Mr. Lippitt was one of the thirteen members of the "Relief Guard" who guarded the remains of General Grant while lying in state at the Capitol in Albany and at the City Hall, New York. He is represented in Group 4 of portraits, composed of the members who guarded the remains on the night before the funeral. He, with his comrades of Post 327, followed them to their final resting place on the 8th of August.

LIEUTENANT WM. L. LUDLUM

Was born in the city of New York on March 15, 1835. Previous to the war he was engaged in business in Richmond County.

On August 21, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment New York Infantry Volunteers, for three years. He was promoted through the several grades of non-commissioned officers from Corporal to Sergeant-Major, and in 1864 was Acting Second Lieutenant in command of the company. In May, 1865, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, but never mustered.

He was engaged with his regiment much of the time on outpost duty and scouting. He took part in the fight at Bachelor's Creek, February 1, 1864, Jackson's Mill, N. C., July 21 and 22, 1864, South-west Creek, December 11, 1864, Kinston, N. C., March 8, 9 and 10, 1865, and on March 12, 1865, was appointed Acting Adjutant.

In the retreat from Bachelor's Creek, February 1, 1864, Ludlum (then First Sergeant of Company B), with twenty-five others as rear guard, was cut off from the regiment and obliged to keep up a running fight for nearly three miles to Trent Road, which he reached with a loss of one corporal and three privates. Mr. Ludlum was mustered out of service on June 29, 1865.

In 1858 he married Miss Emma Miller, of Stapleton, Staten

Island. They have eight children, Sarah W., Rebecca M., William H., Carrie C., Maggie P., Myra T. and Susie M.

On February 9, 1870, he was appointed in the Appraiser's Department, New York Custom House, and has since twice passed civil service examinations for promotion, each time standing No. 1 in the class.

He was formerly a member of Post No. 71 (disbanded), of Richmond County. He was a charter member of Post 327. He served on the Relief Guard while the remains of General Grant lay in state at Albany on August 4, from 11 p. m. to 2 a. m. of the 5th, at the City Hall, New York, August 6, from 2 to 5 p. m., and on the 8th from 2 to 5 a. m. He accompanied the remains to Riverside Park.

FRANK E. MILLER

Was born in Hungary, June 27, 1835. He came to America in 1857.

On December 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry. He took part in the battles of Brunker Hill, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Brown's Gap, Piedmont, Mount Jackson, Cedar Creek, Nineveh, Five Forks, and a number of skirmishes. At the battle of Five Forks he was in command of Gen. Keppart's headquarters. During the latter engagement he was seriously wounded and sent to the hospital, where he remained until he was mustered out of service, in July, 1865.

In 1871 he married Mary E. Olvany, of New York City. They have four children, viz.: Josephine, Rita, Frances, and Rosa.

He was one of the charter members of Post 327. He was appointed on the Grant Relief Guard, and served at Albany August 4 and 5, and at New York.

LOCKWOOD R. MAY

Was born at Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., on the twenty-first of August, 1839. He was educated at the common school, and academy at that place, and taught school for a number of years.

He entered the military service of the United States on the twenty-seventh of August, 1863, for three years, or during the war as a private of Company K, Fifth Regiment N. Y. Heavy Artillery. He was on attached duty at Elmira, N. Y., until the close of the war, in accordance with orders from the War Department, dated eighth of October, 1864, and during its existence had charge of the records of the Depot for Prisoners of War. He was discharged

from military service at Elmira, N. Y., on the fourth of May, 1865, but remained there in charge of the records of the Draft Rendezvous until February, 1866, when he was transferred, together with the records, to Albany, N. Y., to the Chief Mustering Office for the State. He remained there until the office was abolished, in December, 1867. He was in the Canal Department at Albany until 1870, and was afterwards connected with the Ninth Federal Census, at Washington, D. C., until its completion. He was for a few months in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and in July, 1873, was appointed in the Naval Office, Custom House at New York, where he is still employed, at present (October, 1885,) holding the position as clerk of Chief of Division of Entrance and Clearance of Vessels.

Mr. May was one of the charter members of Post 327.

LIEUTENANT B. A. MCCORMICK

Was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 18, 1841. He received a preparatory education at private schools and St. James Academy, of Brooklyn. He was graduated at St. Lawrence College, Montreal, Canada. In 1859 he entered the boot and shoe house of J. T. Whitehouse, and, with the exception of his absence in the army during the war, he has continued his connection with this house for a period of twenty-six years.

On the fourth of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-third Regiment New York State Militia, and went with it to the front. His regiment was subsequently ordered home to assist in suppressing the draft riots, and was for some time engaged in guarding different points in and around Brooklyn and New York. The regiment was held in reserve, but performed active duty during most of the time from the date of its organization up to the close of the war, and the duties of Mr. McCormick were often more trying and arduous than that of many who were doing duty on the field. He continued his connection with this regiment for twelve years and was promoted from Corporal to First Sergeant, and from that to First Lieutenant. He is at present Senior First Lieutenant in the Uniform Veteran Association of the Twenty-third Regiment. He is also a member of the Officers' Association of the regiment, honorary member of the First Pennsylvania Veteran Association, a member of the Boston Tigers, and the Thirteenth Veteran Association of Brooklyn.

In 1865 he married Sarah Elizabeth Teevan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., deceased October 15, 1884. He has four children, viz.: James A., William B., Sarah F. and Mary A.

CAPTAIN THOMAS MURPHY

Was born in New Orleans, La., on the ninth of January, 1841. He removed with his parents to New York, in 1853.

On the second of August, 1861, he enlisted as private in G Company, Thirty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, for two years. On the second of October following, while on picket duty near Munson Hill, he was wounded in the neck and taken prisoner. He was confined in prison at Richmond, and soon after removed to the hospital. On the seventeenth of March, 1862, he was paroled and soon after discharged under General Order 69. On the twelfth of August, he again enlisted and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-third Regiment New York Volunteers. He participated in the battle of Fredericksburg. In this engagement, the regiment was so badly cut up that the remaining field and line officers were mustered out of service, and the regiment consolidated with the Seventy-third New York Volunteers. Lieutenant Murphy then returned home.

On the twenty-third of December following, he was appointed patrolman of the fourth precinct Metropolitan Police, New York. In May, 1868, he was transferred to the ninth precinct, Brooklyn. In 1870, he was transferred to the ninth sub-precinct, and made roundsman. In 1875, he resigned and was made detective. For his skill and bravery displayed in the capture of the Patchen avenue burglars, he was made Sergeant in 1878. In June, 1880, he was promoted to Captain and assigned to the eighth precinct, and since filled the position with great credit.

On the twelfth of August, 1862, he married Sarah Brisbane, of New York. They have three children, viz.: Edith E., Frank A. and Jessie R.

He was one of the charter members of Post 327.

SERGT. HIRAM MYERS.

Mr. Myers was born in New York City on June 18, 1837, and after leaving school he engaged in the saw-mill business.

On August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Seventieth Regiment New York Volunteers, for three years. He was engaged with his regiment in the siege of Suffolk, the Deserted House, and a number of smaller actions. His regiment was afterwards attached to the Army of the Potomac, and he took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Bloody Angle, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, and the siege of Petersburg. On June 16, in the first charge on Petersburg, he received two severe wounds. The first in the left shoulder, the ball passing through the shoulder, coming out at the lower part of the

back near the spinal column. Almost at the same instant he was struck by another ball in the left wrist, nearly severing the hand. He was sent to the General Hospital at David's Island, New York Harbor, where he remained for nearly six months. His wounds resulted in permanent disability, and he was honorably discharged December 12, 1864.

He soon after resumed his former occupation, and for the last sixteen years he has been connected with the Pollion Mills, corner of Third and Bond streets, Brooklyn.

In 1859 he married Emma F. Gasque, of New York, since deceased, leaving one child, named Charles M. On July 2, 1873, he married Miss Ellen Priestly, of New York, by whom he has had three children, all living, viz.: Hiram, Walter Cookman, and Sarah.

Sergeant Myers was one of the pioneers in the G. A. R. of this State. He was formerly a member of Sedgwick Post, No. 11, and one of the charter members of Post 13. In 1883 he joined Post 327. He was selected as one of the additional or Relief Guards of 13 to guard the remains of General Grant while they lay in state at the City Hall, New York, and with his comrades he accompanied the remains to Riverside. His portrait appears in Group 4, "Guard of Honor."

JOHN E. MURRAY

Was born in Ireland on May 1, 1844. In early childhood he came with his parents to America and settled in Troy, N. Y., where he received a good common school education.

On August 12, 1861, being then but seventeen years of age, he enlisted as private in Company E, Sixty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, known as Anderson's Zouaves. The company to which he was attached was raised in Troy. His regiment was attached to Wheaton's Brigade, Crouchi's Division, Sixth Army Corps. This regiment was specially mentioned by General Hancock for its gallantry in the capture of Fort Magruder. Mr. Murray took part in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Fight, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station and Wilderness. At the latter place, while carrying the colors as corporal, he was struck by a minie ball in the right leg. He was conveyed to Campbell Hospital at Washington and afterwards sent home. On August 15, 1864, he was honorably discharged, his term of service having expired.

He returned to civil life and engaged as traveling salesman in a wholesale clothing house. He was very successful, and saved money. In 1878 he established the furniture business in Brooklyn, under the firm name of J. E. Murray & Co. This has now grown

to be one of the largest and most extensive establishments in Kings County, the firm having a large store on Fulton street, corner of Elm Place, Brooklyn, occupying fourteen floors, and another in Brooklyn, Eastern District. The firm does a business of upwards of \$150,000 a year.

In 1869 Mr. Murray married Miss Sarah Moran, of Hoosick Falls, New York. They have five children, viz.: William, John, Eugene, Charles and Fanny.

Mr. Murray has always taken an active interest in the G. A. R. affairs of Kings County, although, owing to his extensive business, he is not able to devote much time to them. He was formerly a member of Rankin Post, and was one of the charter members of U. S. Grant Post 327.

LIEUT. ROBERT F. MACKELLAR

Was born in Scotland on January 24th, 1838. He came with his parents to America in infancy.

In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth N. Y. S. Militia as private for three months. At the expiration of his term of service he enlisted in Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, for three years as private; was immediately appointed Fifth Sergeant, and afterwards Orderly Sergeant. He was subsequently commissioned Second Lieutenant, and in June, 1864, was promoted to First Lieutenant. He accompanied the Dupont-Sherman Expedition to Port Royal, S. C., participating in the capture of that place and of the Hilton Head fortifications. He also took part in the engagement at Port Royal Ferry, capture of Fort Pulaski, Ga., and burning of Bluffton, S. C., the capture of the batteries on Morris Island, and assault on Fort Wagner in Charleston harbor. He was subsequently ordered with his regiment to Florida and took part in the battle of Olustee. Returning with his regiment to Virginia he participated in the engagements at Fort Darling, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, Mine Explosion, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Foster's Plantation, and Newmarket Heights. He resigned on October 6th, 1864, in consequence of physical disability.

On November 5th, 1864, he married Marie Snider, of Brooklyn. They have four children, viz.: Ida Charlotte, Marion S., Emily and Gertrude.

In 1871 he established the business of monumental granite works in Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Mackellar was one of the thirteen representatives of Post 327 who composed the "Body Guard" having charge of the remains of General Grant at Mount McGregor, the Capitol at Albany, and the City Hall, New York, and Riverside Park.

THOMAS MURRAY

Was born in Ireland on March 13, 1846. He came to America in childhood, with his parents, and settled in New York City.

On August 27, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment New York Volunteers, for three years or the war. He accompanied Banks' expedition to Louisiana, being attached at the time to Dwight's Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. He took part in all the engagements, at Irish Bend, Vermillion Bayou, the siege and final capture of Port Hudson from May 27 to July 8, Morganza Bend, and Cox's Plantation. He went with his regiment to Donaldsonville, thence to Brashear City. It had been reduced by losses to about 256 men. He afterwards returned with his regiment to Virginia and took part in the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, where he was wounded in the right hip. He was sent to Chestnut Hill Hospital, where he remained for several weeks. He was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, on July 26, 1865.

In 1869 he married Miss Catherine Lowrey, of New York. They have six children, viz.: Elizabeth, James, Thomas, Margaret, May, and Agnes.

He removed to Brooklyn in 1883, and first joined Devin Post 148, G. A. R. He joined Post 327 the present year. During the Grant obsequies he served as a member of the "Relief Guard," first at Albany on the Second Relief, August 5, under command of Adjutant Price. He continued on duty at intervals until the closing ceremonies at Riverside on August 8.

SECOND LIEUTENANT FRANK S. MIDDLEBROOK

Was born at Wilton, Fairfield county, Connecticut, April 11, 1841. He came to New York in 1857 and engaged in business. On July 11, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, for three years or the war. He was an eye witness of the battle of Fredericksburg, his regiment being held in reserve. He afterwards took part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Aldie, Gettysburg and Hagerstown. He was then ordered with his regiment to the support of General Gillmore in South Carolina. He took part in the engagement at Morris Island, the siege of Forts Sumter and Wagner, Pocotaligo and Secessionville, the attack on James and John's Islands, and subsequently in the battles of Olustee and Braddock's Plantation, Florida. He was mustered out of service at New Haven, Conn., August 8, 1865.

He was promoted to Corporal of Company F, to Sergeant Major

of the Regiment, and in 1865 was commissioned Second Lieutenant, but never mustered.

On June 18, 1867, he married Miss Helen Proctor, of New York. They have two living children, having lost three. The names of the living are William H. and Edward P.

Mr. Middlebrook joined Post 327 in 1885. During the obsequies of General Grant he served as a member of the "Relief Guard" at Albany, August 4, from 5 to 8 p. m.; on the 5th at 8 a. m.; in New York on the 5th from 8 to 11 p. m.; on the 6th from 11 p. m. to 2 a. m., of the 7th, and from 8 to 11 a. m.; also from 11 p. m. on the 7th to 2 a. m. on the 8th. He accompanied the remains to Riverside Park.

CHIEF ENGINEER GEORGE WALLACE MELVILLE.

U. S. N.

One of the survivors of the ill-fated Jeannette expedition, was born in New York City, January 10, 1841. He was educated at the public schools and the "Christian Brothers'" School, of Brooklyn. His practical knowledge of steam engineering was acquired at the iron works of James Binn, of Brooklyn. At the breaking out of the war he had not reached his majority. He offered his services to the Government, and, after examination, received the appointment of Third Assistant Engineer in the United States Navy, July 30, 1861. From the date of his appointment up to the present time he has served respectively on the Michigan, Dacotah, Santiago de Cuba, Watchussett, Torpedo Boat No. 6, Maumee, Chattanooga, Tacony, Penobscot, Lancaster, Tigress (Polar cruise), Tennessee, Jeannette (Polar cruise), and Thetis (Polar cruise).

He was promoted Second Assistant Engineer December 18, 1862; First Assistant Engineer, July 25, 1865; recommissioned Past Assistant Engineer, July 25, 1866; commissioned Chief Engineer, March 4, 1880, with rank of Lieutenant Commander.

He served on the Dacotah at the beginning of the war with Captain J. P. Kinstry and Admiral Goldsboro, of the North Atlantic Blockading squadron. He participated in the shelling of Sewel's Point and capture of Norfolk, the destruction of the rebel ram Merrimac, clearing of the batteries on the James River, also in the shelling of Fort Darling. The fleet remained on the James River and covered the retreat of McClellan from the Peninsula after the Seven Days' Fight. Soon after the capture of New Orleans the Dacotah was the bearer of despatches to Admiral Farragut to proceed up the Mississippi River, and the ship then joined the outside blockade of the North Atlantic fleet. Engineer Melville was taken sick with typhoid fever and sent ashore at Key West, where he remained for about three months. He was then



GEORGE W. MILVILLE,
CHIEF ENGINEER U. S. N.

transferred to the Santiago de Cuba, and ordered to report to Admiral Wilkes for duty in the Admiral's fleet, in the West Indies, known as the Flying Squadron.

In 1863, Mr. Melville returned to Philadelphia on the Wachusett, and fitted her for a cruise on the coast of Brazil, to watch the rebel cruisers. The Wachusett captured the Confederate steamer Florida in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, and returned with her prize and crew to Hampton Roads, Va. Mr. Melville then volunteered for service in Admiral Porter's torpedo fleet, in the inland waters of North Carolina. He was assigned to Torpedo Boat No. 6. He participated in the capture of Fort Fisher, and in clearing the lower waters of Cape Fear River of torpedoes and obstructions as far as Wilmington, N. C., after which he was transferred to the steamer Maumee, Captain James Parker. When Petersburg was captured the Maumee was in service on the James River, and was one of the first, if not *the* first, vessel to enter Richmond after its capture.

Mr. Melville was soon after transferred to the steamer Chattanooga, and thence to the Tacony, Captain Francis C. Rowe. The Tacony was on service in the Gulf of Mexico during the occupation of Mexico by the French Army, and after Maximilian's capture and sentence by the Mexican authorities, Captain Rowe joined in the protest against the execution of that unfortunate officer.

The Tacony was soon after ordered to Pensacola, Fla., where the crew were stricken with yellow fever, and the ship was ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., where she went out of commission.

Mr. Melville was then ordered to the Penobscot, Captain Thomas Eastman, and made a cruise to the West Indies. The crew of this ship were also stricken with yellow fever, and she was ordered out of commission. Mr. Melville was then ordered to the Lancaster, Captain Trenchard (thus being the flag ship of Admiral Lanman), and made a cruise to Brazil. After a three years' cruise he was on duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

When the news of the loss of the *Polaris*, of Hall's Arctic Expedition, was received, volunteers for a relief expedition were called for by the Government. The ship *Tigress* was purchased by the Government for this purpose. Captain James Geer, U. S. N., was assigned to the command, and Mr. Melville accompanied her as Chief Engineer. The voyage was made from New York to Life Boat Cove (the winter quarters of Dr. Kane) in the unprecedented time of thirty days, after which a thorough search was made on both sides of Baffin's Bay and among the whalers for tidings of the *Polaris*' crew. Being satisfied from the records discovered, and from information obtained from natives, that the *Polaris*' crew had been rescued by whalers, the *Tigress* returned by way of Newfoundland to New York, and Mr. Melville reported for duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

In May, 1874, he joined Admiral Reynolds' flag-ship, *Tennessee*, commanded by Captain Low, U. S. N., and made a cruise to China

and Japan, returning to New York in 1878; he was then ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, League Island, Philadelphia.

In 1878 the steamer *Jeannette* was purchased by James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, and sent to Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., where she was thoroughly overhauled and fitted for a polar expedition. Officers of the U. S. Navy, by permission of the Government, volunteered for the expedition, and Lieutenant Geo. W. DeLong was appointed to the command. Mr. Melville had previously served with DeLong on the *Launceston*, and was requested by him to volunteer for the expedition as Chief Engineer. He joined the *Jeannette* in May, 1879, and in July following sailed from San Francisco for the Polar regions. On September 4th of that year the ship was beset in the ice to the northward and eastward of Herald Island, and after drifting for about twenty-two months in the pack, was finally crushed between the immense floes, five hundred miles from the coast of Siberia, in latitude $77^{\circ} 15' N.$ and longitude $155^{\circ} 50' E.$

It was during this long and dreary drift in the ice that the happy opportunity offered for Melville to first unfurl their expeditionary flag with honor, and make the first landing on new territory. The following extract from the printed journal of Lieutenant-Commander DeLong speaks for itself:

Extract from the Journal of Lieutenant Commander DeLong.

1881, June 5th, Sunday * * * * * Cruise of the "*Jeannette*."

The party landed on the island on Thursday, June 2d (Friday, June 3), hoisted our silk flag, took possession in the name of the Great Jehovah and the United States of America, and, agreeably to my orders, named it Henrietta Island. They built a cairn, and placed within it the record which I sent with them, and made as much examination of the island and search for vegetation as their limited stay would permit. The island is a desolate rock, surmounted by a snow cap which feeds several discharging glaciers on its east face. Donkeys nestling in the face of the rock is the only signs of game. A little moss, some grass, and a handful of rocks were brought back as trophies.

The cliffs are inaccessible because of their steepness. The ice between the ship and the island is something frightful. Road digging, ferrying and its attendant loading and unloading, arm breaking hauls, and panic stricken dogs, made their journey a terribly severe one. Near the island the ice was all alive, and Melville left his boat and supplies, and carrying only a day's provisions and his instruments, at the risk of his life, went through the terrible mass, actually dragging the dogs, which, from fear, refused to follow their known leaders.

If this persistence in landing upon this island, in spite of the superhuman difficulties he encountered, is not reckoned a brave and meritorious action, it will not be from any failure on my part to make it known * * * * *

On June 13, 1881, five days after the ship sank, DeLong and his party commenced their retreat across the moving ice of the Arctic Ocean towards the coast of Siberia, the Lena Delta being the point of destination. Owing to the disability of the two line officers, Lieutenants Chipp and Dancenhower, who were next in command to DeLong, Engineer Melville was placed in command of the entire working force, which was engaged in transporting sleds and provisions, until the arrival of the party at Bennett Island. The party was then divided into three boats' crews; Lieutenant DeLong took

command of the first cutter, Lieutenant Chipp, having recovered from his illness, was placed in command of the second cutter, and Engineer Melville the whaleboat. The instructions given by DeLong to Chipp and Melville were that if an unavoidable separation should take place, the destination of each should be the northeast point (Cape Barkin) of the Lena Delta. DeLong and Melville reached there on September 17, at widely different points however, nearly one hundred and fifty miles distant from each other. Lieutenant Chipp's boat was lost during a heavy gale on the night of September 12, 1881.

Engineer Melville, after securing the safety of his own party, commenced the search for DeLong. Although suffering severely from the effects of frost bite, and hardly able to stand up, he made a journey of thirty days' duration in the dead of winter, and continued the search until all traces of his companions were lost. He followed the trail for a distance of sixty miles, but DeLong and his party had crossed and recrossed a branch of the Lena River until their trail was lost, and the heavy snows had obliterated every mark and footprint. Although failing to find DeLong, he secured the log books, papers, and chronometer of the party, which had been cached on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, and three written records of DeLong's, giving definite information of his whereabouts and condition.

Melville crossed and recrossed a mountainous range, 5,000 feet above the sea level, in the months of December and January, with a temperature as low as minus 72° Fahrenheit, in his journey to Yakutsk, for the purpose of securing the assistance of the Russian officials and renewing the search in the spring.

In the spring of 1882 the search was renewed by Melville and his party, and after a long and tedious journey the bodies of his dead companions, together with all the books and papers pertaining to the expedition, were found. After burying his comrades on a mountain top overlooking the polar sea, in a mausoleum, the largest structure of any kind north of Werkeransk, he continued the search for Lieutenant Chipp, running a coast line of over five hundred miles. After a long and diligent search, and failing to find any trace of Chipp and his party, Engineer Melville and his few surviving comrades returned home by way of St. Petersburg, Berlin and London, arriving in New York on September 11, 1882.

Shortly after their return an official investigation was made by the Navy Department, which developed the fact that Chief Engineer Melville had done all that human ingenuity could devise, or human endurance sustain, to rescue his unfortunate comrades. The result of this investigation is embodied in the following :

*Extract from Findings of Naval Court of Inquiry—Commodore Wm. G. Tenple,
Vice President—Captain Joseph N. Miller, U. S. N., Member—Commander F.
V. McNair, U. S. N. Member—Master Samuel C. Leamy, Judge Advocate.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

October 5, 1882, until April 7, 1883.

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Sixth—As to "the general conduct and merits of each and all the officers and men of the expedition."

There is conclusive evidence that aside from trivial difficulties, such as occur on shipboard, even under the most favorable circumstances, and which had no influence in bringing about the disasters of the expedition and no pernicious effect upon its general conduct, every officer and man so conducted himself that the court finds no occasion to impute censure to any member of the party. In view, then, of the long and dreary monotony of the cruise, the labors and privations encountered, the disappointment consequent upon a want of important results, and the uncertainty of their fate (and apart from a natural desire to tread lightly on the graves of the dead), the general conduct of the *personnel* of the expedition seems to have been a marvel of cheerfulness, good fellowship, and mutual forbearance, while the constancy and endurance with which they met the hardships and dangers that beset them entitle them to great praise.

Beside the mention already made, however, special commendation is due Lieutenant-Commander DeLong for the high qualities displayed by him in the conduct of the expedition. To Chief Engineer Meville for his zeal, energy, and professional aptitude, which elicited high encomiums from his commander, and for his subsequent efforts on the *Lena Delta*, and to Seamen Mindeman and Sweetman for service, which induced their commander to recommend them for medals of honor.

Some of the friends of the deceased explorers were under the impression that important facts had been suppressed, and at their earnest solicitation a Congressional investigation was ordered. Engineer Melville and the other survivors were summoned to appear, and after a most thorough and searching investigation by the Congressional Committee, the report of the Navy Department was fully confirmed.

About this time another expedition was sent out in search of Lieut. Greely and his party, and Chief Engineer Melville was assigned to the flag-ship *Thetis*, commanded by Capt. Winfield S. Schley. The expedition was successful, and Lieut. Greely and the survivors of his party, six in number, nineteen having died, were rescued from their perilous position just as they had given up all hopes of being rescued.

In 1884 Mr. Melville was assigned duty as Coal Inspector of the United States Navy at the port of New York. His unfortunate experience has not damped his ardor or weakened his faith in the ultimate success of the long sought for object, and he is willing and ready to lead another expedition in the interests of science.

Comrade Melville was mustered into U. S. Grant Post 327, on Tuesday evening, October 13, 1885, General Q. A. Gillmore, of the Army, being mustered in the same evening.

JOHN P. NEWCOMB

Was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., on the fourth of January, 1843. In 1859 he ran away from home and joined the Second U. S. Cavalry, remaining in service for one year, when he was discharged under the "Baby Act." He returned home in 1860, and on the nineteenth of April, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Second Regiment New York Volunteers for two years as private. He participated in the battles of Big Bethel, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' fight, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Glendale, Malvern Hill and Second Bull Run. At the latter place he was captured by the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry and paroled on the field. He was sent to different points, and finally exchanged at Columbus, O., and returned to his regiment at Falmouth, Va., in January, 1863. He afterwards took part in the battle of Chancellorsville. He was mustered out of service with his regiment on the fourteenth of May, 1863, at Troy, N. Y. On the twenty-third of August following he enlisted as private in D Company, Twenty-first New York Cavalry for three years, or during the war. He was soon after promoted Sergeant. He participated in the battles of Bunker Hill, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Brown's Gap, Piedmont, Mount Jackson, Cedar Creek, Nineveh, Five Forks and Sailors' Creek, besides a number of skirmishes.

In 1865 he went with his regiment to Colorado, to relieve other volunteer regiments. He was mustered out of service on the sixth of July, 1866, at Denver, Colorado.

In 1866 he was appointed patrolman on the Police Department at Troy, N. Y.

On the second of August, 1866, he married Miss Sarah Burchard, of Troy, N. Y. They have two children, viz.: John A. and Mary O.

In April, 1879, he was appointed patrolman on the Brooklyn Police Department, and in October following he was transferred to the Mounted Squad.

Mr. Newcomb, as one of the Relief Guard on General Grant's remains, was on duty at Albany August 5, at New York on the 7th, from 8 to 11 p. m., on the detail of David A. Pitcher.

CAPTAIN HERBERT C. NEWELL

Was born in Cambridgeport, Mass., on the first of November, 1843, and removed to Framingham, Mass., when a child, where he resided at the breaking out of the war.

On the twenty-fifth of July, 1862, he enlisted for three years as private in Company H, Thirty-second Regiment Massachusetts Vol-

unteers, and was soon after promoted Corporal. He was attached to the First Division, Fifth Army Corps. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station and Mine Run. In November following he was ordered by the Secretary of War to report to General Banks at New Orleans, with a view to an appointment in the Corps d'Afrique. On the twenty-second of April, 1864, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and assigned to Company H, Seventy-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry at Port Hudson. After remaining at that place for some months his regiment was ordered to Barrancas, Fla., and thence to Mobile. He soon after took part in the battle of Blakelee. He then accompanied his regiment up the Alabama river, and returned soon after to Mobile, where he remained until June, 1865, and was ordered to Shreveport, La. Continued at the latter place for about nine months, and was then ordered to New Orleans.

On the tenth of August, 1865, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and on the sixth day of October, 1865, was commissioned Captain. On the thirty-first day of December, 1865, he was mustered out of service with his regiment.

In 1866 he removed to New York and entered the house of H. B. Claflin & Co. In 1877 he established the manufacturing stationery business under the firm name of Oberly & Newell, located at present at 132 Church street.

In 1870 he married Clara C. Osgood, of Framingham, Mass. They have five children, viz.: Edgar G., Bertha L., Herbert C., Jr., John O. and Clifford C.

Captain Newell, as a member of U. S. Grant Post 327, composed one of the body guard while the remains of General Grant lay in state at Albany and in New York City.

JAMES C. ORR

Was born in New York City on December 17, 1835, and was educated at the public schools.

On August 29, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company G, Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteers. He took part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, during the latter engagement he was captured by the enemy and sent to Belle Island prison, where he remained for about a month. He was mustered out of service with his regiment June 19, 1863, as corporal.

In 1864 he married Miss Louisa Brand, of New York City. They have four living children, viz.: Ella, James S., Charles Frederick, and Louisa.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. Orr served in the war of 1812.

Mr. Orr is a member of Lincoln Lodge, No. 126, I. O. O. F., of Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 32, and of Amaranth Council, No.

461, Royal Arcanum. He was one of the charter members of Post 327. He served on the "Relief Guard" while the remains of General Grant lay in state at Albany, and was attached to Adjutant George A. Price's detail, Second Relief, August 5. He continued to serve at intervals until the closing ceremonies of August 8, and accompanied the remains to their final resting place at Riverside.

WILLIAM OSBORNE

Was born in Cutchogue, Long Island, April 1, 1843. He removed to Plattsburg, New York, where he commenced the study of law. On August 20, 1862, he joined the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers as private in Company H., commanded by Stewart L. Woodford. He was enrolled for three years or during the war. He took part in the siege of Suffolk, Va., the pursuit of Longstreet, operations against Richmond under General Keyes on the Peninsula, Army of the Potomac operations from Williamsport until the middle of August, operations of General Gillmore at Folly, Coles and Morris islands, South Carolina, 1863, to April, 1864, in the batteries against Charleston and forts in Charleston harbor until October, 1864, battle of Deveau's Neck, Pocotaligo, and Honey Hill, December 29, engagement near Charleston and Savannah Railroad February, 1865, skirmish at Edisto River, South Carolina. The regiment was most of the time attached to Schemmelpfening's Brigade, Gordon's Division, and Tenth and Twenty-second Army Corps. Mr. Osborne was among the fortunate ones who came through the war unscathed. He was honorably discharged June 30, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Plattsburg, N. Y., and went from there to Wisconsin. In 1868 he removed to Brooklyn, where in 1878 he became established in the fish business.

On April 15, 1870, he married Miss Emma Woodruff, of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, a native of Plattsburg, N. Y. They have one child named Joseph Ashbey.

Mr. Osborne was formerly a member of Devin Post 148, G. A. R. In 1884 he joined Post 327. He was one of the first sent to Mount McGregor to guard the remains of General Grant, and served as a member of the "Relief Guard" at Albany under Adjutant Price, from 5 to 8 A. M., August 5.

GEORGE G. PEAVEY

Was born in the city of Troy, N. Y., on the fifteenth of January, 1841. After receiving a fair education, he entered the printing business. At the breaking out of the war he had not reached his majority. He enlisted in Company H, First New Hampshire Volunteers, on the twenty-fourth of April, 1861, for three months. At the expiration of his term of service, he joined Company B, First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, on the sixteenth of August, 1861. He was honorably discharged on the thirty-first December, 1863, at Charlestown, Va., and on the first of January, 1864, he re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer.

He served with the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of Antietam, and was then transferred to the Department of West Virginia, under command of General Kelly. He subsequently served under Generals Millroy, Sigel and Hunter, and in the Valley, under Generals Averill and Sheridan. Was chief of scouts for A. A. G. Watkins, under Generals Seward, Lightbourn, and Colonel Cole. When serving as scout in the mountains near Romney, W. Va., in October, 1862, he received a gunshot wound in the right ankle, and in May, 1864, was wounded in the right breast and hand. He was taken to a private house, from which he was soon after driven by the "rebs." He walked to Harper's Ferry, and found his regiment. He was honorably discharged July 7, 1865.

On the sixth of April, 1865, he married Miss S. H. Van Vacter, who nursed him at her mother's house in the Shenandoah Valley, where he lay suffering from his wound. They have four children, viz.: Georgie E., Charles A., Robert W., and Frank A.

Mr. Peavey served on the Relief Guard August 5, while the remains of General Grant lay in state at the City Hall, New York, and on the sixth he served from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. On the seventh he served on the detail of David Pitcher, from 8 to 11 P. M.

CAPTAIN HENRY PRATT

Is descended from an old and well-known family of that name who settled in Chelsea, Mass., early in the seventeenth century. His paternal grandfather was an officer in the revolutionary war, and his great-grandfather was one of the famous "*Boston Tea Party*." Both his paternal and maternal ancestors fought in the French War, in the War of the Revolution, and in the War of 1812. His father, who is now eighty-nine years of age, served in the War of 1812.

Captain Pratt was born in Chelsea, Mass., on the sixteenth day of August, 1838. He remained in his native town until 1852, when he removed to New York City and became connected with the Hud-

son River Railroad Company. At the breaking out of the war he immediately severed his connection with the company and offered his services in defense of the Union. On the nineteenth of April, 1861, he enlisted as private in Company G, Twelfth Regiment New York State Militia for three months. At the expiration of his term of service he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, for three years, and in September following was commissioned First Lieutenant. In January, 1862, he accompanied the Burnside Expedition to North Carolina and took part in the engagement at Camden. His regiment was subsequently ordered to Washington and sent in pursuit of Lee at Frederick City, Md. His regiment at this time was attached to the First Brigade, Third Division, and Ninth Army Corps. He took part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. During the latter engagement Lieutenant Pratt was shot through the thigh and returned home on sick leave. In October, 1862, during his illness, he was commissioned Captain, and on the tenth of December following he joined his regiment and participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, fought between the tenth and thirteenth. His regiment had been reduced by losses to one hundred and fifty, and when the call for volunteers to cross the Rappahannock river in pontoon boats, was made every man of the Eighty-ninth wanted to go, but only eighty men, together with four officers were permitted to attempt the hazardous undertaking. The corps of engineers had previously made two attempts to lay the bridge, and failed, owing to the murderous fire of the rebel sharpshooters. This regiment crossed and drove the sharpshooters from shelter, and thus enabled the engineers to complete the bridge.

Captain Pratt's wound had not sufficiently healed, and the exposure brought on a relapse, which incapacitated him for further service and he was obliged to resign.

In 1863 he married Adine F. Edgerly of Somerville, Mass. They have two living children, viz.: Ethel and Harry.

In 1865 he removed west, where he engaged in railroad business until 1878, when he returned to New York and became connected with the Michigan Central Railroad Company, of which he is now Treasurer.

JAMES B. PRINGLE

Was born in Brooklyn June, 28, 1846. Ten years later, on the death of his parents, he removed to New York City.

On September 4, 1862, he enlisted as private in Battery B, Third New York Light Volunteer Artillery for three years or during the war. He was sent to Fort Hamilton, thence to Morehead City, N. C., where the regiment was stationed.

The first engagement of the regiment was at Old Ford, and subsequently at Goldsboro, where the battery did effective service, almost annihilating a rebel regiment which was driven back by well-directed fire, with a loss of over three hundred dead and wounded, without the aid of infantry. During this engagement an incident occurred which illustrates the friendly feeling that existed between the Ninth New Jersey and the Third Artillery. A Massachusetts chaplain asked a wounded Battery B soldier if he was supported by Providence in this trying hour. "No, by G—d," he said, "we are supported by the Ninth New Jersey."

Another incident worthy of mention is related of Battery B while in camp at St. Helena Island, near Port Royal. The General in command had issued a barrel of commissary whisky for the sick of B Company. The Captain placed it in the back part of his tent for safety. One day a certain clique were observed to be growing hilarious. Great was the mystification. No inquiries at first sufficed to discover where or how the potent liquid was obtained. At length the orderly sergeant found it out. It was noticed that among the toasts offered on the sly among the men, one was exceedingly popular and occasioned much merriment: "Here's to the tent with the barrel in it!" Then the truth came out. One day a few of the men had taken one of the buckets from the guns. A picket went around in front of the Captain's tent. When the Captain dropped asleep, at a signal a slit was made in the back of the tent. The barrel was tapped with a gimlet, and a pailful of the precious contents drawn off. The hole was plugged, and the initiated gathered in an appointed tent to drink the health of their officers and the tent with a barrel in it.

On April 1, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Folly Island, and on the 10th of July following commenced siege to obtain possession of one end of Morris' Island. This was accomplished on September 5th.

In the middle of November General Foster ordered the battery to co-operate with Sherman. On the 29th the battery arrived at Boyd's Neck, and the next day started for Grahamville or Honey Hill, where it had eight or ten hours' hard fighting. In that engagement Mr. Pringle had a horse shot under him and was himself wounded in the thigh by a minie ball, which laid him up for four weeks.

On January 9 or 10, 1865, there being no cavalry on this expedition, Colonel VanWyck, of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry Regiment, came to Battery B camp and wanted six men to act as scouts on a secret expedition. Among those selected was Mr. Pringle. They got on board of a boat and went about fifteen miles up Stono River, where they had to jump the horses off the boat and drive them ashore. Then the scouting commenced and the instructions given as to what was required. In about two hours after starting they had a skirmish with rebel pickets, and drove them back to a cross-road, where three of the battery men

held them in check, while the other three, with the Colonel, went the other route. After leaving the first road for about a mile, the Colonel gave the order in a loud voice: "Infantry deploy skirmishers and cavalry charge!" In dashing down the road they came upon the rebels driving helter-skelter out of the breastworks, they leaving two guns in our possession. The rebels numbered about twenty, and we surprised them by taking them in the rear, and the three battery-men and the Colonel held the works—Mr. Pringle being one of this party—and held it until the infantry came up five or ten minutes later—dismounted one gun, throwing it into a ditch, and bringing the others into camp.

On February 28, 1865, the regiment entered Charleston. On May 1, Mr. Pringle and fourteen others, under the command of Lieutenant Breck, of Battery B, went on an expedition to Columbia, S. C., and returned May 27, with Governor McGrath a close prisoner.

Private Pringle was mustered out of service at Syracuse, N. Y., July 13, 1865, by reason of termination of hostilities. The following is a list of the engagements in which he participated: Rawle's Mills, N. C., November 2, 1862; Deep Gully, December 11; Southwest Creek, December 13; Kingston, December 14; Whitehall, December 16; Goldsboro, December 17; Seabrook, S. C., June 18, 1863; bombardment of Fort Sumter, July; siege of Fort Wagner, July 18 to September 5; Morris Island, August 22 to 30; bombardment of Fort Sumter, November 2 to 5; battle of John's Island, February 1 and July 9, 1864; Honey Hill, Ga., November 30; Pocotaligo, S. C., July 8; James' Island, July 9; Ashapoo, February 8, 1865.

On September 4, 1865, just three years from the date of his discharge from the army, Pringle joined Company H, Eighth Regiment N. G. S., N. Y., and with his regiment took part in the Orange riots in New York City and the railroad riots at Syracuse. He served nine years: part of the time as corporal, subsequently as sergeant. He then joined Company D, of the same regiment as private. After completing his term of service he removed to Brooklyn. He joined Post 327 in 1883. During the Grant obsequies he was appointed one of the Relief Guard, and served as Sixth Relief August 5, at Albany; First Relief, City Hall, New York, same day; First, Fourth and Sixth Relief, August 6, and on the Seventh Relief August 7, from 8 to 11 p. m., under the command of David A. Pitcher. Mr. Pringle's portrait appears in Group 4.

JACOB POWLES

Was born in New York City on July 2, 1837. He afterwards removed to Brooklyn.

On August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, for three years. He joined the regiment at Fort Pulaski, and went from there to Hilton Head, S. C., took part in the capture of Morris Island, and in the night attack on Fort Wagner. The regiment was reduced by losses from 600 to about 150, and was sent to St. Augustine, Fla., to recruit, and thence to Palatka. Mr. Powles took part in the battle of Olustee, and then returned with his regiment to Virginia; took part in the battles of Bermuda Hundred and Cold Harbor. During the latter engagement he was wounded in the thigh, which forced a pocket knife into the leg. He was sent to White House Landing, thence to Finley Hospital, Washington, and was afterwards transferred to the Ladies' Home Hospital, on Lexington avenue, New York City, where he remained until his discharge, May 23, 1865.

On August 20, 1862, he married Catherine J. C. Denton, of Brooklyn. They have five children, viz.: Charles A., Ida, Albert, Pauline T., and Frank D. They lost one child.

Mr. Powles was formerly a member of Rankin Post, No. 10. He joined Post 327 soon after its organization. He was appointed on the Relief Guard while the remains of General Grant lay in state at the Capitol, in Albany, and served first on the detail of Adjutant Price, and remained on duty at intervals until the closing ceremonies of August 8.

SERGEANT THOMAS F. PHIPPS

Was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 2d, 1844, and received his education at the public and private schools.

On October 25th, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company I, Forty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, for nine months. He accompanied Banks' Expedition to Louisiana, and participated in several minor engagements. At the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted in Company E, Sixtieth Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, and was mustered in as Sergeant July 16th, 1864. He was stationed at Indianapolis, Ind., guarding rebel prisoners, and was discharged November 13th, 1864, having served altogether fourteen months.

He removed to Brooklyn in 1868. In 1879 he joined K Company, Twenty-third Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., of which he is still a member.

He was formerly a member of Rankin Post, No. 40, and was a charter member of Post 327. He was one of the additional detail who went to Mount McGregor to guard the remains of General Grant, and again served on Cranston's detail at the City Hall, New York, August 6th, from 8 to 11 A. M., and on the 7th from 5 to 10 A. M.

SERGEANT A. S. ROWLEY

Was born in East Bloomfield, Ontario county, on the twenty-fourth of February, 1840. He subsequently removed with his parents to Monroe county, N. Y., where he resided at the breaking out of the war. In 1862 he enlisted as private in Company F, One Hundred and Eighth regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel O. H. Palmer commanding. The regiment was organized in Monroe county, and was mustered into the service for three years.

Mr. Rowley participated in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Bristow Station, Gettysburg, Mine Run, and the Wilderness. At the latter place he was wounded in the thigh, and confined in the hospital for two months. He afterwards took part in the engagements at Ream's Station and Hatcher's Run. While in his tent at Fort McGilvrey he was wounded in the head and was absent from duty about a month. On the seventh of April, 1865, at High Bridge, he was wounded in the left thigh and confined in the hospital for over three months.

He was mustered out of service as Sergeant under general orders discharging all hospital patients.

He removed to Brooklyn in 1865, and engaged in the real estate business. In the fall of 1873 he was elected Alderman of the Seventh Ward, served for two years, and was re-elected in the fall of 1875. During the latter period he was Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Railroads.

On the sixteenth of September, 1874, he married Amelia Tysen, of Staten Island. They have one child, named Ethel S.

On the first of December, 1877, he was appointed Property Clerk of the Police Department. The duties of Cloth and Equipment Clerk have recently been added to his other duties. As a representative of Post 327 he formed one of the Guard over the remains of General Grant at Mount McGregor, July 26, and accompanied the Post to Riverside.

SERGT. WILLIAM REID

Was born in New York City, on the twenty-ninth of July, 1841. Previous to the war he was clerk in a New York mercantile house.

On the fourteenth of May, 1861, he enlisted as private in Company A, Sixty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, for three years. He participated in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Hanover C. H., Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Seven Days' Fight, Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Marye's Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, North and South Anna, Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, and Siege of Petersburg. He was honorably discharged as sergeant on the fourth of July, 1864.

He returned to Brooklyn, and was engaged for a term as book-keeper in a banking house. For the last six years he has filled the position of cashier and book-keeper in the extensive establishment of E. D. Burt & Co., of Brooklyn.

In 1867 he married Sarah E. Buckley, of Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y. They have two living children, viz., Margaret Armenia, and Edward Burt.

Mr. Reid formed one of the guard placed over the remains of General Grant at Mount McGregor, July 26. He was also attached to Major Tait's Seventh Relief at New York, August 6, 8 to 11 p. m., and again at 11 p. m. on the 7th, to 2 a. m. on the 8th.

D. L. RUTH

Was born in New York City, on the tenth of March, 1837. He first entered the United States service under Captain L. B. Parson, A. Q. M., November 19, 1861. Was appointed Assistant Paymaster United States Navy, August 10, 1862, and attached to the United States steamer Louisville, of the Mississippi Squadron. He took part in General Sherman's first attack on Vicksburg in December, 1862; also in the Deer Creek expedition; was on the Louisville when she successfully ran by the batteries of Vicksburg; took part in the capture of Grand Gulf; was in front of Vicksburg at the time of its surrender; and in company with the Commander of the Louisville, landed on the wharf at 10.30 a. m., on the morning of the surrender. He also took part in the Red River expedition.

Resigned from the navy on the twenty-third of October, 1865.

During the obsequies of General Grant, Mr. Ruth served on Cranston's detail August 7th, from 5 to 8 a. m., and on Van Cortel-you's detail from 2 to 5 p. m. same date.

GEORGE W. RAYMOND

Was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the seventeenth of March, 1846. He enlisted in the Union army as drummer boy on the twenty-fourth of July, 1861, being then but fifteen years of age. He joined Company C, Forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, and was mustered in for three years. He re-enlisted in the same company and regiment before the expiration of his term of enlistment.

He accompanied Brigadier-General Sherman's Expedition to Port Royal, S. C., and took part in the capture of Hilton Head fortifications. He also participated in the engagement at Port Royal Ferry, Siege of Fort Pulaski, Ga., capture and burning of Bluffton, S. C., the capture of Morris Island, S. C., and in the night attack on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863.

He subsequently participated in the engagements at Fort Darling, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, Mine Explosion, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Foster's Plantation and Newmarket Heights, Fort Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., and with Gen. Sherman at Raleigh, N. C.

He was mustered out of service on the first of September, 1865. In 1867 he received an appointment in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he has since filled various positions. He is at present receiver of stores in the Steam Engineering department. He served in the Twenty-third Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. from 1867 to 1869; with the Ninth Regiment from 1870 to 1873, and with the Seventh Regiment from 1874 to 1881.

In 1877 he married Elizabeth Mellen, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have three children, viz.: Lillian Melville, George W., Jr., and Mabel Maud.

Mr. Raymond is a member of the Forty-eighth Veteran Association. He was one of the charter members of Post 327.

While the remains of General Grant lay in state at City Hall, New York, he served as a member of the Relief Guard from 4 A. M. to 2 P. M., on the 5th, from 8 to 11 P. M.; on the 7th, and was on duty from 11 P. M. to 2 A. M. on the 8th.

ENOCH RUTZLER

Was born in New York City on the tenth of April, 1846. He subsequently removed to Southold, L. I., where he received a fair education.

On the twenty-sixth of August, 1862, being then but sixteen years of age, he enlisted as private in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers. He was connected with the First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps. He participated

in the second battle of Williamsburg, occupation of White House Landing, Baltimore Cross Roads, Bermuda Hundred, Swift Creek, Fort Darling, Cold Harbor, Chapin's Farm, siege of Petersburg and the capture of Richmond, besides several smaller engagements. The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth was the first regiment that entered Richmond. After the battle of Chapin's Farm Mr. Rutzler was promoted Corporal. He remained on duty at Richmond some time after its capture. He was mustered out of service with his regiment on the nineteenth of June, 1865.

At the close of the war he returned to Brooklyn. In 1868 he married Miss Matilda J. Pierson, of New York City. They have two children, viz.: Emma M. and John Enoch.

In 1871 Mr. Rutzler established in New York City the business of steam-heating under the firm name of Neil & Rutzler, afterwards Rutzler & Ives, and later Rutzler & Blake.

Mr. Rutzler is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Royal Arcanum and American Legion of Honor, and other benevolent organizations.

EDWARD ROBERTS.

The record of Mr. Roberts is a most remarkable one, and but for the fact that it is supported by documentary evidence, would appear incredible. That a man could pass through three of the most important campaigns fought by the British Army during the past century, and again participate in nearly all the great battles of the war of the rebellion escaping with only a flesh wound in the hand, is almost without a parallel.

Mr. Roberts was born in England on July 6, 1826. He joined the British Army as bugler when he was but 17 years of age. He served throughout the Crimean war, participating in every important engagement from the battle of Alma to the capture of Sebastopol. He next served in the Cape war under Sir Charles Napier, and in the Sepoy war under Sir Henry Havelock, Sir Hugh Rose and General Hope Grant. Under the scorching heat of the tropics he made a forced march of over one thousand miles, took part in twenty-five engagements, terminating in the capture of Delhi. In the storming of Delhi he received a wound in the hand by a tulwar. At the death of Sir Henry Havelock he was by his side serving as bugler. His entire term of service in the British Army covered a period of over eight years as bugler, private, and non-commissioned officer. He afterwards came to America, and on the breaking out of the war was living in Chicago, Ill. He was among the first to join the Union Army. He enlisted in Company E, Howard's Naval Brigade, which combined the artillery, infantry, and naval branches of the service. The regiment was organized in Chicago, but cred-

ited to New York State. It was first attached to the Burnside expedition, and with it Mr. Roberts took part in the engagements at Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City, Newbern, Little Washington, Kingston, Goldsboro, and Camden or South Mills. He afterwards went with the Ninth Army Corps to the Potomac, and took part in the battles of Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Crompton Gap, Antietam and Fredericksburg. After being mustered out at the close of his term of service he came to New York. In July, 1863, he enlisted in Company B, Seventeenth New York Veteran Volunteers. With only seventy-five men he participated in the draft riots in which his commander, Col. Gardine, was wounded, and several men killed and wounded by the rioters. His regiment afterwards joined the army in the west, being much of the time on detached service. It pursued the rebel General Forrest, from one point to another, had several skirmishes, and finally joined Sherman's Army at Stevenson, Ala. Mr. Roberts participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, Dalton, Ringold, Buzzard's Roost, Atlatoona, Resacca, Marietta, Stone Creek, and a series of engagements which terminated in the battle of Jonesboro and the capture of Atlanta. After the capture of Atlanta his regiment was transferred to the Fourteenth Army Corps, and operated against Hood in the valley of the Chickamauga, and after holding Chattanooga for a time rejoined Sherman's Army and accompanied it in the famous "march to the sea." After the capture of Savannah he participated in several engagements which closed with the battle of Bentonville and surrender of Johnson. He was mustered out of service on August 25, 1865. During the entire period he never lost a day from sickness or other causes.

At the close of the war he removed to New York, and in 1881 he married Mrs. Mary E. Pinkard, of Brooklyn. They have two children, viz.: Thomas and Edward Francis.

He joined Post 327 in 1883. He served as a member of the Relief Guard during the Grant obsequies, first at Albany, August 5, and at the City Hall, New York, August 6 and 7.

SERGT. NELSON SAMMIS

Was born in New York City, on the first of January, 1842. Previous to the war he was living at Huntington, L. I., and was one of the first men in that village to volunteer in the Union Army. On the eleventh of August, 1862, he joined Company A, One Hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, known as the Monitor regiment. He returned the next day and took ten recruits from the village, and then informed Colonel Guernsey, of the regiment, that other recruits might be obtained. A recruiting officer

was sent there, and soon after two companies were organized in the same locality. Mr. Sammis was offered a Second Lieutenant's commission, but declined to accept it. He went with his regiment to the front, and participated in several skirmishes in 1862-3. In the summer of 1863, his regiment was ordered to Hilton Head, S. C., and from thence to Folly Island. He participated with his regiment in several engagements, and at the battle of Honey Hill the regiment sustained severe loss. The regiment was subsequently ordered to Morris Island, and remained there for three or four months, during which period several sorties were made on Fort Johnson, James Island. Orders were finally received to cut the railroad between Charleston and Savannah, and thus open communication with Sherman's army. This was attended with severe loss, the regiment being almost constantly engaged in skirmishing. After the capture of Charleston, Mr. Sammis spent the remainder of his time doing provost duty in Charleston. He was honorably discharged at Charleston, S. C., on the first of June, 1865.

Soon after his return he entered into the boot and shoe business, and in 1877 established business for himself at 707 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

In 1873 he married Emma Jarvis, of Huntington, L. I. He was one of the charter members of Post 327, and evinces a deep interest in all matters connected with the G. A. R. He was a member of the Relief Guard over the remains of General Grant at the Capitol at Albany, and remained on duty at intervals until the day of the funeral.

JOHN H. STUDLEY

Was born near Calais, Me., in 1825. His parents died when he was a child, and he was left to "paddle his own canoe." He followed a sea-faring life for seventeen years, and finally settled in New York city, and was appointed on the city police.

On April 21, 1861, he enlisted for two years in Company H, Fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers, known as Scott's Life Guards. He was appointed Sergeant. He took part in the battles of Big Bethel, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville; was slightly wounded at Antietam. On the expiration of his term he was mustered out May 29, 1863, and returned to the New York police department; took part in the draft riots. He resigned his position on the police in September, 1863, and enlisted in B Company, Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers, for the war. He participated in the engagements at Mine Run. At the battle of the Wilderness he received a contused wound in the left breast. He was absent twice on thirty days' furlough, and afterwards served in the defense of Washington, the siege of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad,

Hatcher's Run, and Dabney's Mills. At the latter place he was wounded in the right shoulder and sent to Jarvis' General Hospital at Baltimore. He afterwards joined his regiment at Bailey's Cross Roads, and was mustered out of service under General Order No. 25, at New York.

In 1850 he married Miss Margaret Taggart, of New York. They have six children, viz.: Florence Jane, George Henry, John H., Jr., William Joseph, Charles Thomas, and Margaret Henrietta.

Mr. Studley was formerly a member of Rankin Post, No. 10, and was one of the charter members of Post 327. He served as a member of the Relief Guard, and was on the detail of Adjutant Price, at Albany: canted on duty until the closing ceremonies of August 8.

LIEUTENANT HARMAN C. SCHULTZ

Was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the thirteenth of July, 1838; educated at the public schools, and subsequently engaged as clerk in the lumber business.

He was mustered into the United States service as Sergeant of Company C, Forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, August, 1861, promoted to Second Lieutenant August 28, 1863; First Lieutenant May 18, 1864.

He was attached to Brigadier General Sherman's Expeditionary Corps to Port Royal, S. C., and capture of Hilton Head fortifications. He participated in the engagement at Port Royal Ferry; Siege of Fort Pulaski, capture and burning of Bluffton, S. C.; was in garrison at Fort Pulaski, July, 1863; participated in the capture of batteries on Morris Island, S. C. He was slightly wounded in the night assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. He was subsequently on duty at St. Augustine, Hilton Head and Jacksonville, Fla.; took part in the battle of Olustee, Fla.

He participated in the engagements at Fort Darling, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, Mine Explosion, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Foster's Plantation and Newmarket Heights. He was wounded at Charles City Road, Sept. 28. He resigned on the seventeenth of November, 1864.

At the close of the war he returned to Brooklyn, and engaged in the auction business. He is at present located at 379 Fulton street.

In 1866 he married Miss Frances A. Booz, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have one child, named William J.

Lieutenant Schultz is a member of the Forty-eighth Regiment Veteran Association. He was one of the early members of Post 327.

COLONEL JAMES C. SLAGHT

Was born at Tuckerton, in the State of New Jersey, on June 30th, 1818. His father, Bornt Slaght, was a native of the State of New York, and a representative of one of our oldest Knickerbocker families. During the war of 1812 he was taken prisoner and confined in the British prison at Halifax until peace was proclaimed. Colonel Slaght, through the training and example of his father, early in life took an active interest in public affairs, and upon the breaking out of the Rebellion was the *first man* from Kings County, New York, to pledge the services of his sword and receive a commission from President Abraham Lincoln—an act of patriotism doubly marked from the fact of his refusal of an important foreign mission to which he had been appointed, in order to protect his honored government under the shadow of the *old flag*. His duties were those of a staff officer from the opening to the closing of the war. Commencing his military career on the staff of General McDowell he terminated it under General Grant after the fall of Richmond. The Colonel served in turn upon the staffs of Generals McDowell, Smith (Baldy), Burnside, J. G. Foster, Banks and Grant. As Chief Quartermaster of the Department of North Carolina he took entire management of the fitting out and operating of what is known as the "Burnside Expedition," which resulted so successfully, and gave to the Union cause Newbern, Beaufort with Fort "Macon," Roanoke Island, Washington, Plymouth and Edenton; the command of the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, and the Neuse, Trent-Tar, Roanoke and Chawan Rivers. The management of this expedition was a crucible test of military and executive ability, and in its successful execution Colonel Slaght won the unqualified approval of the Government at Washington and the warm congratulations of military critics all over the country. He served subsequently under General J. G. Foster in all the battles in North Carolina, and upon the consolidation of the Department of North Carolina with that of Virginia joined General N. P. Banks, following him in his successful march through the "Teche" country, the bombardment and capture of "Port Hudson," and the subsequent disastrous "Red River" campaign. Ordered to join General Grant, he followed that great leader through the closing struggles of the rebellion, sheathing his sword only with the surrender of Lee, and retiring from the army with a military reputation in his department of the service second to none, and a name untarnished and universally respected, notwithstanding the passage of vast amounts of money and property through his hands, combined with the almost unlimited authority that was conferred upon him on so many important occasions during the great war. With deeds well done and trusts held sacred, the Colonel's is a name and character to be honored and emulated.

MAJOR FRANK K. SMITH

Was born in New York City, October 11, 1838. Joined the Fourth Company, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. Militia, in 1857. He accompanied the regiment to Washington, D. C., in 1861, and to Baltimore, Md., in 1862. At the latter place, being then a sergeant, he was authorized by the Governor of the State of New York to raise a company for the volunteer service, and after being mustered out of the U. S. service as an enlisted man, he proceeded to New York City for that purpose. On September 8, 1862, he was mustered into the U. S. service as Captain of Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry. During the winter of 1862-3 the regiment was encamped at Falls Church and Clouds Mills, Va., and after an advance to Vienna, to oppose a cavalry raid in April, 1863, was ordered to Suffolk, Va., which place was being invested by the Confederate forces under General Longstreet. Captain Smith participated with his regiment in all the engagements incident to the siege. After Longstreet was repulsed, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment was ordered to General George H. Gordon's Division, to operate in the vicinity of West Point, Va. From West Point the division proceeded to Yorktown, and in June, 1863, advanced up the Peninsula to White House Landing, from whence attacks were made on Lee's communications with Richmond by Generals Dix, Keyes and Getly, and the troops were constantly engaged until the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh was ordered to report to General Meade at Hagerstown, Md. The regiment remained with the Army of the Potomac, crossing into Virginia at Berlin, and marched to Warrenton Junction, where about July 25, 1863, orders were received detaching Gordon's Division and sending it to Folly Island, S. C., to reinforce General Gillmore, then operating against Charleston. Captain Smith remained with his regiment in the Department of the South until the close of the war, serving on the staffs of Generals Hatch, Gordon and Schimmelpfennig as Assistant Quartermaster, Assistant Inspector-General and Aid-de-camp, taking part in nearly all the operations against the enemy at Forts Wagner and Gregg, the battles on James and John's Islands, the boat attack on Fort Sumter, the affair at Lagaresville, December 25, 1863, and the battle of Deveau's Neck, S. C., December 7, 1864. At the latter place his company captured a color from the enemy, and lost in killed and wounded his Second Lieutenant and fifteen men out of thirty. Captain Smith was wounded twice in this action, but remained on the field until the successful close of the fight. Was commissioned Major of his regiment March, 1865, for "meritorious service and gallant conduct in the field." Major Smith was in charge of the railroads in the "Northern District of the Department of the South" from the occupation of Charleston until his muster out in July, 1865.

He was married in 1862 to Elizabeth Chatterton Babcock (of the old New Haven, Conn., family of that name), and has three children now living, Frank Babcock, Annie King and Ethel Elizabeth. Since the close of the war, Major Smith has been engaged in the banking business, and is now cashier of the Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y.

LLOYD A. SOUVILLE.

The father of Mr. Souville was a native of France. He served for fifteen years in the French Army, and was in all the principal battles under Napoleon I. He was severely wounded at the battle of Waterloo. On the restoration of the Bourbons he left the country and settled in Philadelphia. He married an American lady, and subsequently removed to Trenton, N. J.

Lloyd A. Souville was born in Trenton, N. J., on April 5, 1839. On May 18, 1861, he enlisted as private in Company F, First Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. During the first battle of Bull Run his regiment was held in reserve, and witnessed the operations. Previous to this Mr. Souville had been made Color Corporal, and carried the New Jersey State colors. He took part in the battles of West Point and Cold Harbor, and at the battle of Gaines' Mills he was wounded in the foot and head. To avoid being captured he crept from Carter's to Harrison's Landing, a distance of eight miles, and was for three days without food. He was removed to Annapolis Hospital, Md., and afterwards to the Judiciary Square Hospital, Washington, D. C. He remained there until December 13, 1862, when he was discharged, but was incapacitated for further service.

After the war, when the regiments were called together to remove the flags from the Trenton Arsenal to the State House, Corporal Souville, being the only surviving person who carried the New Jersey State colors of the First Regiment, had the honor of transferring them to the new depository.

On November 13, 1860, he married Miss Susan J. Howell, of New Brunswick, N. J. They have four living children, viz.: Lloyd A., jr., Charles, Susan B., and Lillian H.

Mr. Souville was formerly a member of Kearney Post, New Brunswick, N. J. He removed to Brooklyn in 1879. In 1885 he joined Post 327. He was appointed on the "Relief Guard" to guard the remains of General Grant at the Capitol at Albany, under Order No. 6, and served first under the command of Past Commander George F. Tait, 8 to 11 p. m., August 4. He continued on duty at the City Hall, New York, and accompanied the remains to Riverside Park.

JOSEPH SANDS, Jr.,

Was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on January 9, 1840. On April 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. Militia. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run, Binn's Hill, Falmouth, Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, Manassas Plain, Groveton, Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam. During the latter engagement he was wounded in the left arm and sent to the hospital. In 1863 he was transferred to the Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, under General Order 221. He was assigned duty at Carver General Hospital, Washington, D. C., and remained there until the expiration of his term of service, May 23, 1864.

He returned to Brooklyn with the Fourteenth Regiment. In 1864 he married Miss Martha Mason, of Brooklyn. They have three children, viz., Annie Eliza, Mattie E. and Frances D. M.

Mr. Sands joined Rankin Post, G. A. R., in 1884, and subsequently withdrew, and became a charter member of Post 327, of Brooklyn. While the remains of General Grant lay in state at Albany August 5, he was a member of the Relief Guard, and was on duty from 2 to 5 A. M., and at New York, August 6, from 5 to 8 A. M.; and again on the 7th from 5 to 8 A. M. He accompanied the remains to Riverside on the 8th.

NOAH TEBBETTS

Is descended from the old Puritan stock of New England, his ancestors being among the early settlers of Newburyport, Mass. His great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. Tebbetts was born in Rochester, N. H., on the 11th of September, 1844. He was educated at Rochester and at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary.

In September, 1862, he enlisted for nine months as private in Company I, 15th N. H. Volunteers. He came with his regiment to New York, and accompanied the Banks' Expedition to Louisiana. After participating in the siege and capture of Port Hudson, he returned with his regiment, in August, 1863, and at the expiration of his term of service was mustered out at Concord, N. H.

He resumed his studies, and soon after attended Harvard Law School. In January, 1865, he re-enlisted for the war as private in Company K, 5th N. H. Volunteers. He took part with his regiment in the engagements in and around Petersburg, also in the battles of Five Forks and Farmville, and was present at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

At the close of the war he resumed the study of law in the office of Hon. C. W. Woodman, Dover, N. H., and was admitted to practice in 1867, and opened an office at Rochester, N. H. He took an active part in politics, and was a member of the State Republican Committee for three years. In 1870, he was appointed by the Governor, Bank Commissioner.

In 1869 he married Miss Emeline F. Whipple, of Newton, Mass. In 1872 he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and resumed the practice of his profession.

During his residence in New Hampshire he became interested in the affairs of the G. A. R., and was Commander of Post 22 of that State. He was also connected with the Masonic fraternity, and was Master of Humane Lodge No. 21, F. & A. M., Rochester, N. H.

Mr. Tebbetts composed one of the Guard of Honor that took charge of the remains of Gen. Grant, at Mount McGregor, and continued in that capacity until the body was placed in the tomb at Riverside, August 8, 1885.

BREVET MAJOR GEORGE F. TAIT,

PAST COMMANDER OF U. S. GRANT POST 327, G. A. R.

Personal courage and reckless daring are conspicuous traits in the Irish character, and there is scarcely a battle field in the world's history in which the sons of Erin have not distinguished themselves by their gallantry and deeds of daring.

Major Tait, the subject of this sketch, was born in Ireland on May 13th, 1837. He came with his parents to America in childhood. His educational advantages were exceedingly limited, but faithfully improved. He served twelve years in the publishing house of Harper Bros., and during a portion of the time attended night school, and thus laid the foundation for his subsequent success in life.

In 1858 he joined the "Lindsey Blues," an independent company noted for its efficiency in military drill. He thus acquired a sufficient knowledge of the manual of arms to fit him for service in the ranks of the Union Army, and to this, as well as to his personal courage and daring, is due the rapid advancement which followed.

On April 26th, 1861, he enlisted as private in Company H, Tenth New York Volunteers, known as the "National Zouaves." He was soon after made Sergeant, and after the battle of Big Bethel, in which he participated, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company K, and subsequently promoted First Lieutenant. The following is the official record of his services, signed by Geo. F. Hopper, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Tenth New York Volunteers:



WM



CHARLES ELM



WM H. H.



WM. REID



LLOYD JUVILL



J. M. N.



WM. L. YOUN

GROUP No. 3

GUARD OF HONOR—BEING PART OF MAJ. GEN. L. FAIR'S DETAILS

"The period for which the regiment had enlisted having expired on April 16th, 1863, Lieutenant Tait remained to serve with the Battalion for the unexpired term of the three years' men. He was at once promoted to the Captaincy of Company B, and continued to hold that rank until his honorable discharge, August 16th, 1864. During his term of office he was Division Provost Marshal for four months in Brigadier-General Alex. Hayes' Division, Second Corps, and was placed in command, by special order, of the Delaware Battalion of Volunteers for more than a month. He has participated in the following engagements, viz.: Big Bethel, capture of Norfolk, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill ("Gaines' Mill"), Seven Days' Battles, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Shepardstown Ford, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Auburn, Bristow Station, Centreville, Mine Run, Morton's Ford and Wilderness. At the last named battle he received a wound in his left leg, necessitating amputation. He was also wounded at Gaines' Hill, Fredericksburg and Bristow Station.

"He was honorably discharged August 16th, 1864, on surgeon's certificate of disability."

He was brevetted Major August 3d, 1866, "for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field and during the war."

His several comrades-in-arms, who are still living, bear witness to his gallantry in action.

After his wound Captain Tait was conveyed to Fredericksburg. Major Cowtan, the historian of the Tenth Regiment, says:

"Fredericksburg at this time was a great charnel house. Deaths were taking place by the hundreds each day and a cloud of misery seemed hovering over the city, which, for the second time during the Rebellion, was a vast hospital." * * * * * "The noble Sanitary and Christian Commissions were laboring with herculean efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded."

Among the most earnest, efficient and self-sacrificing among the laborers of the Christian Commission was Mr. W. C. Booth, at present a comrade of U. S. Grant Post 327, G. A. R., and through his assiduous attentions and great kindness to Major Tait, a strong friendship sprang up between them, which time and subsequent associations have greatly strengthened.

Major Cowtan thus alludes to the "angels of mercy," who were everywhere present to minister to the sufferings of the sick and wounded:

"These unwonted trials were borne by our angels of mercy uncomplainingly. In some instances the shadow of death overhanging a soldier had brought his wife and mother to his side, and these women proved themselves heroines. The kind-hearted wife of Captain Tait had managed, by the exercise of much tact and decision, to obtain a pass to visit Fredericksburg, and she was especially conspicuous in her devotion to the sufferers. It was she who held the hand of the brave Color Sergeant Harrison while the life blood gushed from a torn artery and he breathed his last, and

her daily visits to the hospital houses were welcomed with glad faces, especially by the wounded of our own regiment, to whom her countenance had grown familiar while in camp at Stony Mountain. In common with other courageous female volunteers, Mrs. Tait was untiring and self-sacrificing in her humane efforts, and the soothing touch of her hand can hardly be forgotten by those who lived to remember her kindness."

Captain Tait married his wife, Miss Kate E. Barry, of Philadelphia, on June 3d, 1863, while on an eight days' furlough. He little realized at the time that he was marrying a heroine, who would soon be wedded to his regiment, and that his comrades would have claims on her which he could not, if he would, ignore. Six children have been born to them; three have "crossed the dark river to the portals beyond;" three are still living, viz.: George F., Jr., Willie C. and Harry R.

When "this cruel war was over" Major Tait returned to Brooklyn, and in 1866 he received the appointment of Inspector in the New York Custom House, and continues to fill that position.

Major Tait was one of the pioneers in the G. A. R. of New York State. He first joined Wadsworth Post, No. 4, of Brooklyn, since disbanded. He afterwards joined Rankin Post, No. 10, and in 1882 withdrew with a number of others and organized Post 327. He was its first Senior Vice-Commander, and in 1883 was elected Commander. He served on the staff of Commander-in-Chief William Ernschaw in 1879, and on the staff of Department Commander Abram Merritt in 1881. He is at present Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Department Commander H. Clay Hall.

During the obsequies of General Grant Major Tait commanded the Second Relief at Albany from 8 to 11 p. m. on August 4th; he served on the Fifth Relief at the City Hall, New York, from 2 to 5 p. m. on the 6th; he commanded the Seventh Relief the same day from 8 to 11 p. m., and on the Second, or last, Relief on the morning of the 8th from 5 to 8 o'clock. On the day of the funeral he marched from City Hall to 30th street and 5th Avenue. His portrait is shown in the centre of Group No. 2.

JAMES TANNER.

Who is well-known to nearly every Grand Army veteran throughout the country as "Corporal Tanner," was born at Richmondville, Schenectady county, N. Y., on April 4, 1844. His early life was spent on a farm, and his educational privileges were those of the district school. While a mere boy he taught in an adjoining district, manifesting the thoroughness and force of will that have since characterized him, and proving to his anxious friends that he was fully competent for the work. At the breaking out of the war he

abandoned the work of "teaching the young idea how to shoot," and, though but a mere lad himself, he soon acquired the art of shooting the *full-grown* enemies of his country, and by more *practical* methods, teaching the men of "advanced ideas" the true principles of self-government.

On September 23, 1861, he enlisted as private in Company C, Eighty-seventh New York Volunteers, for three years. He was soon after made corporal and was in a fair way to further promotion when he was overtaken by a terrible disaster that ended his army career. His regiment was with Kearney's Division, and participated in the Peninsular campaign and the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, the siege of Yorktown, the "Seven Days' Fight" before Richmond, and at Malvern Hill.

After leaving the Peninsula, the Eighty-seventh fought at Warrenton, Bristow Station and Manassas Junction.

Corporal Tanner served with his regiment through all the engagements until wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. There the Eighty-seventh held the extreme right of our line with Stonewall Jackson's corps in front. During a terrific shelling from the enemy, the men were lying down, when a fragment from a bursting shell completely severed the corporal's right leg at the ankle, and shattered the left so badly as to make amputation necessary. He was taken from the field in an unconscious condition and left in a farm house, where the surgeon amputated both legs four inches below the knee. The retreat of the Union forces left him a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Ten days after he was paroled and taken to Fairfax Seminary Hospital, where after a long struggle between life and death he finally recovered. He returned home and was subsequently appointed deputy doorkeeper in the Assembly, and held other positions under the Legislature. He was afterwards appointed to a clerkship in the War Department under Secretary Stanton. On the night of President Lincoln's assassination, he was employed to take notes of the first official evidence, and then stood by the bed of the dying President.

In 1866 he returned to Schoharie county, and studied law with Judge William C. Lamont, and was admitted to the bar in 1869.

In 1866, while pursuing his legal studies, he married the daughter of Alfred C. White, of Jefferson, N. Y. They have four children, viz.: Ada, Antoinette, James A. and Earle W.

He subsequently received an appointment in the New York Custom House, and on his own merits he rose to the position of Deputy Collector and served for four years under Gen. Chester A. Arthur.

He was the Republican nominee for Assembly of the Fourth District, King's County, in 1871, but was counted out in the election frauds of that year. He was nominated by the Republicans for Register in 1876, when the Democratic majority of the county was nineteen thousand, and was defeated by less than two thousand.

Probably no man connected with the Grand Army of the Republic has done more to advance its interests, or the interests of the

homeless and disabled veterans, than Corporal Tanner. To his efforts more than to any other man is due the erection of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, Stenben County, where six hundred disabled, homeless veterans can find the repose and comforts of a home. He has also been largely instrumental in securing favorable legislation for petitioning pensioners, often paying from his own limited income the expenses of his several trips to Washington, where he appeared before committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, urging in eloquent terms the claims of the thousands of disabled men. For the past seven years he has held the position of Tax Collector, and has not only given employment to a number of veterans of the late war, but has reduced the expenses of the office one-half, and instituted many reforms and has extended greater facilities to the tax-payers.

Touched with a feeling of sympathy for the disabled soldiers who "wore the gray," he suggested to the philanthropic citizens of Richmond, Va., the erection of a Soldiers' Home in the South, and, under his direction a meeting was held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music which resulted in the raising of a fund of \$1,600 as a nucleus, which has since been increased from various sources, both North and South, to \$25,000. Upon the inauguration of the work in Richmond he was made one of the trustees, but declined the honor. He has thus bound himself to the "blue and the gray" by indissoluble ties of friendship and love, and his memory will ever be kept green in the hearts of those who have been blessed by his efforts.

As a public speaker he has few superiors, being eloquent, logical and witty. In debate he is always self-possessed, and meets opponents boldly, having the "courage of his convictions."

E. B. VAIL

Was born in New York City on the eighth of September, 1843. He removed to Ellenville, Ulster county, in 1852.

On the twenty-third of April, 1861, he enlisted as private in E Company, Twentieth Regiment New York State Militia, for three months. At the expiration of the time he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment for three years. He participated in the engagements at Norman's Ford, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. At the latter place he was wounded in the left side and sent to Turner's Lane Hospital, Philadelphia, where he remained for three months. Being incapacitated for further field service he was detailed for patrol duty in Washington, and on the expiration of his term of service was honorably discharged at Albany on the twenty-seventh of September, 1864.

After the battle of Antietam he was offered the Second Lieutenancy of his company, but declined on account of deafness, which he thought would disqualify him for the position. He then accepted the offer of color corporal, which position he continued to hold until his discharge.

After the close of the war, he started the grocery business in New York, and afterwards in Brooklyn. For the last ten years, he has carried on the milk business in Brooklyn.

In 1867 he married Eliza Hammond, of Patchogue, L. I. They have six children, viz.: May, Frederick, Edward, Florence, Fanny, and William Grant.

Mr. Vail was formerly a member of Rankin Post, No. 10, and was one of the charter members of Post 327.

He served in the Relief Guard, August 5, in New York, again on the sixth and on the seventh from 5 to 8 A. M. He accompanied the remains of General Grant to Riverside.

CHARLES H. WALKER

Was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the eleventh of June, 1845. At the age of seventeen, he enlisted in the Union Army as drummer boy, and on the thirteenth of August, 1862, he was mustered into the service as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, for three years, and participated with his regiment in the attack on Fort Magruder, by General Wise, Bottoms Bridge, Charles City C. H., and several small skirmishes. His regiment joined the First Brigade, First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, Army of the James, and was in the engagements of Petersburg and Drury's Bluff. On the first of June, 1864, his regiment and brigade joined the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the battle of Cold Harbor. His regiment and brigade returned to Petersburg, and was the first to possess the heights of Petersburg; was at the siege of the latter; was present at the Mine Explosion, Fort Harrison, and Chapin's Farm. His regiment and brigade was assigned to the Twenty-fourth Army Corps as the First Brigade in the Third Division, and took part in the battle of Fair Oaks; returned to Fort Harrison and there remained until the capture of the city of Richmond, and entered the latter place with his regiment, which was the first infantry regiment to enter the city.

Mr. Walker formed one of the Guard which went to Mount McGregor July 26, to take charge of the remains of General Grant. He afterwards served on Major Tait's detail at Albany, August 4, and on the sixth at New York from 2 to 5 P. M. on the seventh, from 11 P. M. to 2 A. M. on the eighth.

SERGEANT JAMES W. WEBB

Was born in New York City on the twenty-fourth of May, 1845. In 1857, when he was but twelve years of age, he removed to Texas, where he lived with an uncle. Two years later he joined a company of Texas Rangers, and from that time to the breaking out of the civil war was engaged in fighting hostile Indians and lawless bands of Mexicans. In 1862 the company with which he was connected was mustered into the Confederate service at Vicksburg, Miss., but he remained true to the old flag and joined the secret service of the U. S. government. He was subsequently captured by guerrillas, but made his escape. In 1863, finding he was becoming too well known for secret service, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Tennessee (Union) Cavalry as private of Company C, commanded by Captain Logan. He was soon after appointed Quartermaster's Sergeant, and while acting in this capacity he was ordered with his regiment to Fort Pillow. Not long after this the garrison, composed of 240 white and 360 colored troops, was attacked by the Confederates under General Forrest. The garrison made a gallant defense until their ammunition gave out, and they were about to surrender when the indiscriminate massacre of white and black troops commenced. After a number had been butchered in cold blood, Webb rushed up to General Chalmers and said to him, "For God's sake, General, stop the firing; our men are being all killed." General Chalmers then went forward, and the firing soon afterwards ceased.

Among the troops engaged in the attack were the Texas Rangers, the former comrades of Sergeant Webb. They conspired to take him out and hang him while a prisoner, but a Lieutenant, who was formerly a clerk in the store of Webb's uncle, frustrated their designs and saved him. He, Webb, was taken, with fifty-nine other white men, and conveyed to Andersonville, where all but four died. These, together with Webb, were removed to Florence, Ala., where two others died, leaving only Webb and one comrade. It is believed that he has since died, which would leave Sergeant Webb the only survivor of the Fort Pillow massacre. Webb was subsequently paroled, and after remaining in the hospital at Fort Schuyler for eleven months, was finally discharged by telegraphic order from the War Department.

In 1875 he was appointed patrolman of the Brooklyn Police Department, and was soon after transferred to the Mounted Squad, by order of Police Commissioner General Jourdan.

In 1875 he married Miss Sarah Cornell, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Webb was one of the charter members of Post 327. He is also a member of Mountank Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Irving Lodge, Knights of Honor.

Mr. Webb was a member of the Relief Guard while the remains of General Grant lay in state at the City Hall, New York, and formed one of David A. Pitcher's detail from 8 to 11 P. M. on the night of the 7th.

LIEUTENANT J. A. WIGHT

Was born in New York City on August 23, 1839.

On April 23, 1861, he enlisted as private in Company B, Thirteenth Regiment New York State Militia for three months. On October 23, 1861, he enlisted as Sergeant of Company B, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteers, for three years.

He participated in the battles of Yorktown, Hanover C. H., Mechanicsville, Seven Days' fight, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Brandy Station, Aldie and Snicker's Gap. He was honorably discharged June 30, 1863, as First Sergeant.

On August 3, 1869, he married Miss Fanny Rogers, of New York. They have one child named Charles A., now being educated at the Military School, Annapolis, N. Y.

On March 17, 1885, Mr. Wight enlisted in Company B, Seventy-first Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and was warranted Quartermaster's Sergeant, and on June 16 following was commissioned Second Lieutenant.

He is a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Fifth Corps Association, and the Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Association.

He was formerly a member of Rankin Post, No. 10, and was one of the charter members of Post 327. During the Grant obsequies he served as a member of Relief Guard on Adjutant Price's detail Second Relief, August 5, at Albany, same day in New York on Third Relief, and had command of Eighth Relief, 11 p. m. on the 6th to 2 a. m. on the 7th. On the day of the funeral he marched with his regiment to Riverside Park.

DAVID HENRY WINTRESS

Was born in Patchogue, Suffolk Co., L. I., on the tenth of April, 1844. Previous to the war, he followed the occupation of shirt-cutter.

On the twenty-eighth of August, 1862, he enlisted as private in C Company, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers for three years. He accompanied his regiment to Washington, thence to Fortress Monroe, Newport News, Camp Hamilton, thence to Williamsburg, Va., where he participated in that important engagement, April 12, 1863. While lying down with his regiment, awaiting a second attack of the enemy one of his comrades accidentally kicked the lock of another comrade's musket, which caused a discharge, and the ball entered the cheek of Mr. Wintress just below the left eye, forcing the cheek-bone into the left eye, com-

pletely destroying the globe of the eye: the ball continued its course, carrying away the nasal bone, and finally escaping through the right eye cavity, destroying the sight of both eyes. He remained in an unconscious condition for three weeks, with no hope of his recovery. During this time a quantity of the brain, which protruded into the right eye cavity, was removed. He was fed twice through the left eye cavity. His name was placed on the list at Washington, as being the most remarkable case of recovery from any kind of wound, on record. Since his final recovery, his health has been comparatively good. He was discharged from service at Camp West, Va., on July 17, 1863.

On the seventeenth of November, 1870, he married Miss Susanah Dobson, of Brooklyn, formerly of Wakefield, Yorkshire, Eng. She has been to him a loving wife, and devoted companion, by her attention supplying to a great extent loss of his sight.

Mr. Wintress is a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment War Veteran Association, also of the Fully Disabled Veteran Association.

CHARLES F. WRIGHT

Was born in South Adams, Mass., on June 20, 1844.

On October 13, 1861, he enlisted as private in Company C, Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers for three years. He accompanied Gen. Butler's expedition to Louisiana, and took part in the capture of Fort Jackson and the other Mississippi defenses leading to the final capture of New Orleans. He afterwards accompanied the expedition which was sent up the Bayou Teche, and took part in the several engagements until the army reached Alexandria. At the latter place he was taken sick and sent to New Orleans, where he was discharged July 17, 1863, on account of disability. He served in all twenty-one months.

He soon after removed to Brooklyn. In 1865 he married Miss Elizabeth Burhans, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. They have three living children, viz., J. Frederick, Charles F., Jr., and Harry.

Mr. Wright joined Post 327 in 1884. He was appointed to serve on the "Relief Guard" while the remains of General Grant lay in state at Albany, his first service being with the detail of Adjutant Price, under Order No. 7, August 5, from 5 to 8 A. M. He continued to serve at intervals until the closing ceremonies at Riverside on August 8.

CAPTAIN CHARLES W. WALTON

Was born in Norwalk, Conn., on the nineteenth of June, 1843. On the nineteenth of September, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-first Regiment New York Volunteers as private for three years.

He was connected throughout with the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, who were with the Burnside Expedition; the Army of Virginia under Pope; the Army of the Potomac during the Maryland campaign, and until after the battle of Fredericksburg; at the siege of Vicksburg under Grant; the march against Joe Johnston's army to Jackson, Miss., under Sherman; the East Tennessee Campaign under Burnside, and until discharged with the Army of the Potomac. He participated in twenty-two engagements, as follows, viz.: Roanoke Island, Newbern, Sulphur Springs, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Jackson, Miss., Hough's Ferry and Campbell's Station in Tennessee, Wilderness, Spottsylvania (May 12, '64), Spottsylvania (May 18, '64), North Anna, Topopolomoy Creek, Cold Harbor, near Petersburg (June 17, '64), near Petersburg (June 18, '64), Cemetery Hill (Mine Explosion), Weldon Railroad, and Poplar Grove Church. He also participated in the sieges of Vicksburg, Knoxville and Petersburg, and took part in several skirmishes and raids. Twice he was within the enemy's lines and narrowly escaped being captured. During the charge on the "Burnside Bridge," over Antietam Creek, September 17, 1862, he was wounded in the head.

After serving in the ranks for over a year, he was recommended for promotion to Governor Morgan in the following terms:

"Corporal Charles W. Walton, now acting Sergeant of Company B, of this regiment, has, by his untiring devotion to his duties, won the esteem and respect of his officers. He has always been found at his post ready and willing for all work required of him, and believing him one worthy the service, we cheerfully recommend him to any position in the line to which he may aspire, and hope to hear of his promotion."

This recommendation was signed by his Colonel and all the principal officers, and he promptly received a commission as Second Lieutenant of his own company, with rank from September 29, 1862.

His first experience as an officer was at the battle of Fredericksburg, when, at the close of the fight, he was not only in command of his own company, but also of the one on his right, every officer but himself being wounded. He narrowly escaped, with five bullet holes in his clothing, one ball grazing his arm. He was promoted in regimental orders for bravery on the field that day, and received his commission as First Lieutenant, with rank from March 14, 1863, being transferred to the command of Company E, whose Captain was detailed on staff duty. One year later he was honored with a commission as Captain of his company, with rank from March 19, 1864, just three months before he became of age. He was considered

the youngest officer holding that rank in the whole Ninth Corps. During his career as an officer he served as aid-de-camp on the staffs of Generals Parke, Potter and Hartranft; also Colonels Sigfried and Bliss, and was appointed mustering officer of his division until relieved by a regular army officer. When relieved from staff duty, January 3, 1864, by his own request, Gen. Hartranft took occasion to compliment him as follows:

"The General commanding acknowledges with gratification the valuable services of Lieutenant Walton while serving as aide, and takes particular pleasure in mentioning his handsome behavior at the battle of Campbell's Station, and during the siege of Knoxville."

He was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service, October 6, 1864, having served while his regiment was at the front, seventeen days over his time. On the eighth of June, 1868, he married Annie E. Beck, of Brooklyn. They have two children: Emma, born in 1870, and Edna, in 1872.

Captain Walton was mustered into U. S. Grant Post 327, November 25, 1884. He served on the detail of Adjutant Price, August 5, 1885, from 5 to 8 A. M., while the remains of General Grant lay in state at the Capitol in Albany. He was also on guard in New York August 6, from 5 to 8 A. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M., and on the day following, August 7, from 8 to 11 P. M.

PETER S. WILLIAMSON

Comes from an old revolutionary family, prominent in the annals of New York. His great grandfather served in the war of the Revolution, and his grandfather in the war of 1812.

Mr. Williamson was born in Jersey City, on the twentieth of July, 1844. He removed to Brooklyn at an early age, where he received a liberal education.

His extreme youth did not deter him from enlisting in the war for the defense of the Union, and on the twenty-sixth of September, 1862, he was mustered in as private in Company C, One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteers for three years. He was for several months engaged in garrison duty at different points. He took part in the battle of Gettysburg, and remained for some time thereafter at Kelly's Ford. After the consolidation of the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps into the Twentieth, under the command of General Hooker, Mr. Williamson joined it with his regiment, and took part in several notable engagements in the West, among which were Resacca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Pine Knob, Culp's Farm, Peach Tree Creek, and Dalton, Ga. Soon after the arrival of his regiment at Atlanta, Ga., he was detailed as clerk for General Steedman. He subsequently joined his regiment at Goldsboro, N. C., and participated in the engage-

ment at that place. He was mustered out of service as corporal on the eighth of June, 1865.

In 1871 he entered the notion department of H. B. Claflin & Co., New York, where he still remains.

In 1874 he married Harriet J. Hopson, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have one child, named Ada C.

During the funeral obsequies of General Grant, in which Post 327 bore so conspicuous a part, Mr. Williamson served on the Relief Guard at Albany on the fourth of August, at New York on the fifth and seventh, and served on Major Tait's detail on the morning of the eighth.

ACTING CHIEF ENGINEER JOHN YATES

Was born in New York City on the ninth of August, 1821. Previous to the war his occupation was that of machinist. In September, 1862, he enlisted for six months in the United States Navy as First Assistant Engineer. He was assigned to the United States frigate Colorado, and in December, following was promoted to Acting Chief Engineer and transferred to the sloop-of-war Sacramento then on blockading service off Wilmington, N. C. The ship remained there for about eight months, and after being refitted at Boston was ordered on a roving commission in search of the rebel privateer Alabama. News was received, while lying at Lisbon of the sinking of the Alabama by the Kearsage. The Sacramento subsequently overhauled a rebel privateer in St. George's Channel, but being within British limits could not attack her. In the latter part of August, 1865, the Sacramento was ordered home, and Mr. Yates was honorably discharged on the twenty-fifth of September, 1865.

In 1867, he accepted a position as machinist in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, while he still holds.

In 1844, he married Elizabeth Frost, of New York. They have two children, viz.: James and Evelyn.

WILLIAM L. YOUNG

Was born in Brooklyn, on November 8, 1846. When the stirring events of the war incited even children to deeds of patriotism, he was anxious to serve his country. He was a boy in years and in appearance, and after vainly trying to enlist in the army he succeeded on March 12, 1864, against his parents' consent, in enlisting in the United States Navy as landsman. After he had enlisted his mother gave him up, and, with true Spartan heroism, told him

never to come back until honorably discharged from the service of his country.

He was assigned to the U. S. Steamer *Proteus*, Commodore Shufeldt, then attached to the West Gulf squadron. She made several cruises in search of the *Shenandoah* and *Alabama* without success. She captured four blockade runners—two steamers and two schooners, Mr. Young sharing in the prize money. He remained in the service until March, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

On April 23, 1868, he married Anna R. Gilbert, of Brooklyn. They have two children, Grace C. and William L.

He has been for a number of years engaged in the business of painting.

On September 13, 1884, he joined Post 327. He was appointed to the Relief Guard, while the remains of General Grant lay in state at the Capitol, at Albany, and was a member of Major Tait's detail. He was in the first and last detail at the City Hall, New York, during the latter again serving with Major Tait. He also accompanied the remains to Riverside.

WM. VAN H. CORTELYOU,

ASS'T ENGINEER U. S. GRANT POST 327,

Was born in Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, July 26, 1843, and subsequently removed with his parents to New York.

Previous to the war he was connected with the *American Agriculturist*.

On the eighteenth of April, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Regiment New York State Militia, for three months. On August 10th, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Ninth New York State Volunteers (known as Hawkins' Zouaves), for two years. He took part in the battle of Roanoke Island and Camden. At the latter place he was wounded in the right knee. He was captured and remained in the hands of the enemy about a week. During this time his leg was amputated above the upper third of the knee. He was afterwards paroled and sent to Fortress Monroe, where he remained in the hospital for three months. He was subsequently paroled and was mustered out of service with his regiment in May, 1863.

In 1867, he married Miss Elizabeth S. Eakin, of Brooklyn. They have one child, named Minnie E.

Mr. Cortelyou was formerly a member of Rankin Post, No. 10, and subsequently became one of the charter members of U. S. Grant Post 327. His portrait is shown in Group No. 5, "Comrades of the Ninth Army Corps."



